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PAPER READ AT THE FOURTEENTH MEETING OF THE SOCIETY AT PASADENA, CAL., MAY 19, 1911

FATHER KINO'S LOST HISTORY, ITS DISCOVERY, AND ITS VALUE

BY HERBERT E. BOLTON

ONE of the anomalies of historical study just now is that the oldest fields are the newest. Ancient History, once thought to be an exhausted topic, is at present offering the freshest materials and the liveliest interests. Similarly, in the United States, the Southwest, once the best known and then an almost forgotten portion, is now the subject of a "revival of learning." This section was not only known, but books were written about it in the sixteenth century.[1] New Mexico boasts a history in the form of an epic poem, filling a volume, and printed in 1610.[2] Several eighteenth century works dealt largely with New Mexico, Arizona, and California. And yet the serious study of the history and of the bibliography of historical writings relating to this region is still in its infancy.

An example is the work of the Jesuit missionary, Father Eusebio Kino, pioneer in California, explorer, apostle to the Pimas, and founder of Arizona. Though his heroic labors in the later seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries are well recorded in outline, little advance

[1] For example, Cabeza de Vaca's *Naufragios*, of which an edition appeared at Zamora in 1542 and another at Valladolid in 1555.

[2] Reference is made, of course, to Villagrá's *Historia de la Nueva Mexico*. Alcalá, 1610.

has been made in the study of them since the early Jesuit historians wrote, while the bibliography of Kino's own writings relative to his great life work is as yet a tangled skein.[3]

FATHER KINO'S CAREER

Since some of my readers may be unfamiliar with Father Kino's career, and since an understanding of it is essential to an appreciation of the importance of his writings, it seems proper to summarize its salient points before proceeding.

Kino was born at Trent, of German parents, in 1644. The early form of his family name was probably Kühn. Attributing to San Francisco Xavier his recovery in 1669 from a severe illness, he decided to become a missionary to the heathen, in imitation of his benefactor, and in order to fulfil that purpose he later renounced a professorship of mathematics in the University of Ingolstadt. Arriving in Mexico in 1681,[4] he at once came into prominent notice by entering into a controversy with the savant Sigüenza y Góngora concerning the comet of that year. Incident to the discussion he published at Mexico

[3] Lists of Father Kino's writings are given in Beristáin, *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Septentrional* (Mexico, 1816–1821; Amecameca, 1883); De Backer, *Bibliothèque des écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus* (Liége, 1853–1861), vol. v, 367–368; and in Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus. Première Partie*, vol. iv, 1044–1045, and Addenda, xii, and vol. ix, 548.

[4] The year of his arrival has hitherto been an open question, but evidence, which cannot be given here, has been found to prove that it was in 1681.

a pamphlet entitled *Exposicion Astronomica de el Cometa.*[5] Two years later, in the capacity of royal cosmographer and superior of the missionaries, he joined the expedition sent under Atondo y Atillón to attempt the conquest and conversion of California. This enterprise failing, he afterwards secured permission to undertake missionary work in Pimería Alta, a district embracing what is now northern Sonora and southern Arizona. Arriving in Pimería Alta in 1687, he at once established the mission of Nuestra Señora de los Dolores in the valley of the San Miguel River, something over a hundred miles south of the present Tucson. This mission was his headquarters for twenty-four years of exploration, ranch-management, missionary activity, and writing. Operating from this base, he established a number of missions south of the United States in the valleys of the Magdalena and the Altár; crossed the line into Arizona and founded the missions of San Xavier del Bac, Guevavi, and Tumacácori;[6] many times explored the Gila and Colorado;

[5] *Exposicion Astronomica de el Cometa, que el Año de 1680. por los meses de Noviembre, y Diziembre, y este Año de 1681. por los meses de Enero y Febrero, se ha visto en todo el mundo, y le ha observado en la Ciudad de Cadiz, El P. Eusebio Francisco Kino de la Compania de Jesus.* Con licencia, en Mexico por Francisco Rodriguez Lupercio, 1681, 4°, ffnc. 28, 1 carte. This title is taken from Sommervogel (iv, 1044), who gives also the circumstances of the composition of the work. Bancroft gives the first word of the title as "Explicaciōn" (*North Mexican States and Texas*, i, 251), while Beristáin has several other variations from the above form. The work is listed in the catalogue of the British Museum.

[6] The *Favores Celestiales*, which form the main subject of this paper, proves what has been contradicted, that both San Xavier del Bac and Guevavi had resident missionaries in Kino's day. Cf. Bancroft, *Arizona and New Mexico*, 361.

and in an attempt to answer the old question whether California was an island or a peninsula twice descended the Colorado below the mouth of the Gila, once crossing into California and once reaching the Gulf. This inquiry was one of the chief interests of the last eleven years of his life, and, as a result of his explorations, he answered it to his own satisfaction in a treatise, as yet unpublished, I believe, which he called "Cosmographical Demonstration that California is not an Island but a Peninsula, and that it is continuous with this New Spain, the Gulf of California ending in latitude thirty-five degrees."[7]

In his day Father Kino was the principal personage in his field. It was he who created Pimería Alta as a Spanish province and inspired the occupation of Lower California. Had life and strength been spared him to push with his wonted zeal and skill his projects for conversion and conquest in Alta California, six decades would not have elapsed, perhaps, before his dreams were realized, and then by the Franciscans, after his own order had been expelled from Spanish America. He not only created Pimería Alta, but he first made known its geography. His map is the earliest extant showing the Gila, the Colorado, and southern Arizona, on the basis of actual exploration. His letters, diaries, and map, and his

[7] *Manifiesto Cosmografico, de que la California no es Ysla, sino Peninsula y continu^te con esta Nueva España acavandose el Seno Californio en 35 [grados] de altura.* I have never seen this work or reference to it except in the *Favores Celestiales.* Writing therein on November 21, 1708, he said: "lo acavo de escrivir y con su Mapa lo remito a Mexico al P Prov^l Ju^o de estrada que su Revc^a me lo pide." Fol. iii.

recently rediscovered History are indispensable sources for knowledge of the development of geographical ideas concerning California, and for the early history of the region south of the Gila on both sides of the Gulf.

IMPERFECTIONS OF KINO BIBLIOGRAPHY

This paper, however, is concerned not with the history of Father Kino's work, but with the bibliography of his personal writings relating to his work in America. My investigations in the archives of Mexico have enabled me to improve that bibliography in three directions: (1) By extension, through bringing to light items not hitherto known of by modern scholars, if at all, or if known of not known to be extant; (2) by curtailment, through the elimination of titles ascribed to Kino which should be accredited to others;[8] and through the identification of titles which have been regarded as distinct but which in fact refer to the same work, and are therefore duplicates; (3) by making known the original manuscripts in cases where formerly only imperfect copies have been available.[9] But within the space at my command it would be impossible to treat adequately all three of

[8] The list of Kino writings has been unduly lengthened, for example, by the inclusion, as diaries by Kino, of several separate chapters of Manje's *Lūz de Tierra Incógnita*, Libro II, cited below. This has been done in Sommervogel's *Bibliothèque*, the catalogue of the British Museum, the catalogue of the Buckingham Smith Collection in the New York Historical Society library, Quaritch's trade catalogue, Hodge, *Handbook of American Indians*, ii, 267, and elsewhere.

[9] This is the case with at least four of the eleven items listed below on page 34.

these phases, or even one of them, and I shall therefore devote it all to the discussion of the most important single item of Kino's writings, his lost History, its rediscovery, identification, and value as an historical source.

EARLY REFERENCES TO A "HISTORY" BY KINO

In the works of the early Jesuit historians who dealt with New Spain there are several references to an "Historia" (History) or "Relación" (Relation) by Father Kino which have not been satisfactorily accounted for by any of the bibliographies of Kino's writings which have come to my notice. Thus, in the Prologue to Venegas's *Noticia de la California* completed in Mexico in 1739 and published at Madrid in 1757,[10] it is stated by the editor that "Father Venegas, to write his History, had present . . . . the Manuscript History of the Missions of Sonora by Father Eusebio Francisco Kino," etc. Similarly, Alegre, in the Prologue to his *Historia de la Compañia de Jesus en Nueva España*, which he left incomplete in 1767 at the time of the Jesuit expulsion, mentions as one of his principal sources "the relation of Sonora, by Father Francisco Eusebio Kino."[11] A third

[10] *Noticia de la California . . . . sacada de la Historia Manuscrita, Formada en Mexico año de 1739 por el Padre Miguèl Venegas*, etc. Madrid, 1757. An English version of this work was published at London in 1759 as *A Natural and Civil History of California*. Two volumes.

[11] "La de Sonora, por el padre Francisco Kino," the antecedent of *la* being *relación*. *Historia de la Compañia de Jesus en Nueva España que estaba escribiendo El P. Francisco Javier Alegre al Tiempo de su Espulsion* (Mexico, 1841), "Prologo," p. 3.

Jesuit work, falling chronologically between the two already cited, mentions a Kino manuscript in such terms as to suggest at once the work referred to by Venegas and Alegre. Allusion is here made to Father Ortega's *Apostólicos Afanes*, which was completed in Mexico in 1752 and published at Barcelona in 1754.[12] Ortega cites, as his main reliance for his treatment of Kino's career, what he several times calls a "Relación" (Relation) by Father Kino, and to which he once refers as a *legajo* (bundle) of Kino's papers "in which his expeditions, undertakings, and discoveries are coördinated."[13]

In the foregoing works, it is seen, we have three specific references to a history, or relation, by Kino. The editor of Venegas calls it "the Manuscript History of the Missions of Sonora," Alegre "the relation of

[12] *Apostolicos Afanes de la Compañia de Jesus Escritos por un Padre de la Misma Sagrada Religion de su Provincia de Mexico.* This work was completed in Mexico by Father Joseph Ortega, and published anonymously at Barcelona in 1754. A reprint was published by Manuel de Olaquibel at Mexico in 1887 as *Historia del Nayarit, Sonora, Sinaloa y ambas Californias.* For the identification of the author, see the "Prologo" to the 1887 edition. This edition does not contain the "Prologo y Protesta del Autor" found in the original edition, copies of which are in the library of Santa Clara College, California, and the Bancroft Collection at the University of California. For references to the Kino manuscript used by Ortega, see *Historia del Nayarit*, 301, 303, etc.

[13] "A la Pimeria Alta, cuyas malas y buenas calidades quedan brevemente dibujadas, enviaron los superiores al padre Eusebio Francisco Kino; y habiendose encontrado un legajo de sus papeles en que están coordinados sus viajes, empresas y descubrimientos, será muy conveniente que su memoria en suscinta relación se conserve en esta Historia." (*Historia del Nayarit*, 301–302). Again, "El mismo apostólico sábio jesuita en sus papeles se refiere á varios que de sus descubrimientos ha remitido, ó á Roma . . . . ó á Mexico" (*ibid.* p. 302).

Sonora," and Ortega a relation, or papers, "in which his expeditions, undertakings, and discoveries are coördinated." No such work has been known to modern scholars, I believe, and, so far as I have been able to discover with the resources at my command, the references by Venegas, Ortega, and Alegre are the only ones to a history of Sonora or to a work of that nature made by anyone who claims to have used it, although it is possible that there may be others which have not come to my notice. It will be seen that the latest of these references was made as early as 1767, or nearly a century and a half ago.[14]

[14] A reference was made in 1792 by one who had seen it. This was Father Figueroa, who in that year compiled the manuscript collection called *Memorias para la Historia de Nueva España*, consisting of thirty-two volumes. In volume xvii he copied Kino's diary of 1683–85. Incident thereto he made the following comment: "Among the manuscript papers of the secret archive of the extinguished province of the Company of Jesus of New Spain we found some in the very handwriting of the apostolic man Francisco Kino. They detail at great length some of the expeditions which, on various occasions, this same father undertook for the discovery and conversion of the barbarian heathen living in the *barrancos* and *rancherias* which extend toward the Sea of California. The greater portion of the papers written by Father Kino furnished material for the work which, under the title of *Afanes Apostólicos*, was printed in Barcelona by the Company of Jesus in 1754. Since they were communicated to the public in this way, it is seen that they have no place in this collection, except the diary that follows, which is not included in that work. It contains, indeed, detailed notices of the discovery and conversion of many *rancherias* of heathen which are not distinctly treated of in the *Apostólicos Afanes*." This note was published in *Documentos para la Historia de Mexico* (fourth series, Mexico, 1856), Tomo i, 403, as an introduction to Kino's "Tercera Entrada," to which Figueroa refers. It is clear, therefore, that Father Figueroa saw the papers to which the other authors referred, but that, on the other hand, he did not recognize their unity or their exact relation to the *Afanes*.

Clavigero, *Historia de la Antigua ó Baja California* (Méjico, 1852), in the

CONJECTURES OF MODERN WRITERS

Nevertheless, a few modern authors have noticed the allusions in the old Jesuit histories, and it is interesting to see what they have thought they meant. The earliest conjecture which I have seen as to their meaning is that made by Beristáin y Sousa, in his *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana Septentrional*, first published at Mexico in the period 1816–1821.[15] Commenting in that work upon Alegre's reference, Beristáin conjectured that the so-called "Historia" by Kino was "perhaps nothing else," to use his own words, than Kino's diaries, letters, and reports, otherwise known, taken collectively. "Or," he says, "it may be the relation which was brought to my notice by my inquisitive friend, Don José María de la Riba y Rada." This relation, he explains, was the "Relación diaria" of 1698, now slightly known but which Beristáin evidently had never seen.[16]

The De Backers, in their monumental *Bibliothèque*,[17] published at Liége, 1869–1876, follow Beristáin, and,

"Prefacio del Autor" says of Venegas: "approvechandose de las cartas de los misioneros, y especialmente de las de los padres Salvatierra, Piccolo y Ugarte, que fueron de los mas celebres y antiguos [,] de la historia manuscrita de Sonora, compuesta por el infatigable padre Kino, etc." He evidently took this from the "Prologo" of Venegas, and had no personal knowledge of the "historia manuscrita" by Kino.

[15] Mexico, 1816–1821; Amecameca, 1883.

[16] The evidence that he had not seen it is the fact that he copied from another source a peculiarity of title which is not found in the original.

[17] *Bibliothèque des écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus* (Liége, 1853–1861), v, 367–368. Cf. Sommervogel, *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus, Première Partie*, iv, 1044, and Addenda, xii; and vol. ix, 548.

favoring the latter of his alternative conjectures, query with respect to the Kino "Historia," as cited by Alegre, "is it different from C [the "Relación diaria"]?" The Sommervogel edition of the De Backer, printed as late as 1893, contains the same query without adding new light.[18]

In the meantime Bancroft, writing in 1884, made a somewhat different conjecture, and one that was not without some shrewdness, although quite wide of the mark. It will be remembered that Ortega states that in writing the *Apostólicos Afanes* he made use of a "relación" by Father Kino. Noting this statement, Bancroft says, "Venegas refers to a MS Historia de Sonora by Kino, referring to the letters embodied in the *Apostólicos Afanes*." A little farther on in the same work Bancroft says of the *Afanes*, "Libros ii and iii relate to the Jesuit work in Pimería, and the former almost exclusively to Kino's achievements down to 1710, being in substance as is believed Kino's own letters on the subject. It may be regarded probably as the *Historia de Sonora* vaguely alluded to by several writers as having been left in MS by Kino." Again, he says of Manje: "His reports have fortunately been preserved, ... being often more satisfactory than even Kino's letters as embodied in the *Apostólicos Afanes*.[19] In his *Arizona and New Mexico*, published in 1888, he states unequivocally that the

[18] Sommervogel, *loc. cit.*

[19] Bancroft, *North Mexican States and Texas*, i, 190, 253, 256.

Afanes, or a part of it, is made up "mainly of Kino's letters."[20]

And thus, to summarize, it has been conjectured that the "Historia" referred to by the early writers was (1) merely Kino's letters "as embodied in the *Apostólicos Afanes*," or (2) his letters, diaries, and reports taken collectively, or (3) the single diary of 1698. In all these cases there is an implied disbelief in the existence of a History, in the sense of a compilation or treatise.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE *FAVORES CELESTIALES*

This word of Bancroft, excepting Sommervogel's repetition of the De Backers's query, seems to be the last that has been said upon the subject up to the present. But we are now in a position to add new light. Mystery is dispelled and conjectures are made superfluous by the discovery in the archives of Mexico of what is clearly the "Historia" or "Relación" to which Venegas, Ortega, and Alegre referred. It is an original manuscript, mainly in Kino's own handwriting, marked by certain unmistakable peculiarities of Kino's composition and signed by himself three times. It is preserved in the Archivo General y Público, Mexico, where the present writer discovered it some four years ago. The original contains four hundred thirty-three small folio pages of text and a fourteen page table of contents. The complete title of the work is:

[20] Bancroft, *Arizona and New Mexico*, 254.

FAVORES CELESTIALES
DE IESUS Y DE MARIA SS.ma

y del Gloriosissimo Apostol de las Yndias

S FRANCISCO XAVIER

Experimentados En las Nuevas Conquistas
y Nuevas Comversiones

DEL NUEVO REINO DE LA NUEVA
NAVARRA

Desta America Septentrional Yncognita y Passo
por tierra a la California en 35 grados
de altura
Con Su Nuevo Mapa Cosmografico De estas
Nuevas y Dilitadas Tierras que hasta
aora havian Sido Yncognitas

DEDICADOS A LA Rl MAGd DE
FELIPO. V.

Mui Catolico Rey y Gran Monarca
De las Españas, y de las Yndias.

It will be referred to here as the *Favores Celestiales*.[21]

The "Mapa Cosmografico" is not filed with the manuscript and has not been seen by the present writer, unless it be the Kino map of 1701.

[21] "Celestial Favors of Jesus, Most Holy Mary, and the Most Glorious Apostle of the Indias, San Francisco Xavier, Experienced in the New Conversions of the New Kingdom of New Navarre, of this Unknown North America, and the Land-Passage to California in thirty-five degrees of latitude, With the New Cosmographic Map of these New and Extensive Lands which hitherto have been unknown. Dedicated to the Royal Majesty of Philip V, Very Catholic King and Grand Monarch of the Spains and the Indies."

GENERAL NATURE OF THE WORK

The general nature of the work is readily gathered from its table of contents.[22] It opens with a dedication to "the very Catholic Majesty of Our Lord Philip V" and the conventional "Prologue to the charitable reader." The body consists of five parts, of greatly unequal lengths, each divided into books and chapters. Part I[23] is a consecutive account of the spiritual affairs, the explorations, the Indian troubles, and other temporal interests in Pimería Alta, with considerable attention to California, from the time of Kino's arrival in March, 1687, to November, 1699, and contains near the end a discussion of the spiritual and temporal advantages which might be derived from further conquests in "this most extensive northern portion of this North America, which is the largest and best portion of the earth." Parts II, III, and IV[24] cover in a similar way the period from 1700 to

[22] "INDICE y Compendio breve de esta historia o tratado de los favores celestiales esperimentados en las Nuevas Conversiones desta America Septentrional Yncognita."

[23] "Parte I: Nuevas Conquistas Espirituales Y temporales En la Pimería del Reyno de La Nueva Biscaya Ynterin se suspende la Empresa de La Conquista y Convercion de La California y lo susedido Por los 12 an^{s} desde 1687 hasta 1699."

[24] "Parte II de los Favores Celestiales de Iesus y de Maria SS.^{ma} y del Gloriosissimo Apostol de las Yndias S. Francisco Xavier experimentados En las Nuevas Conversiones o Nuevas Fi[li]pinas Desta America Septentrional Por los Años de 1699, 1700, 1701, 1702 y Nuevo Descubrimiento Del Passo por tierra Firme a la California, en 32. grados de altura, con lo qual se reconoce no ser Ysla, sino Penisla con muy fertiles Tierras, con muy caudalosos, y pingues muy poblados Rios de muchas, mansas, dociles y Affables Nuevas Naciones."

"Parte III de los Favores Celestiales de Iesus y de Maria SS.^{ma} Y Del

1707, with particular emphasis upon Kino's own exploring expeditions in Pimería Alta, along the Gila and Colorado rivers, and along the Gulf coast. Here the chronological narrative ends. Part V[25] was not originally written as a portion of the "Historia," but was incorporated, in Kino's last days, as a suitable conclusion. It is a report to the King, finished in 1710, the year before Kino's death, and consists of an extended argument in favor of the promotion of further conquests in California and other parts of the northern country, with a view to the establishment of a new kingdom to be called "New Navarre."

In short, the *Favores Celestiales* is a history of Pimería Alta and of explorations therein and therefrom, with considerable attention to California affairs, for the twenty-three years between 1687 and 1710, written by the principal personage in the region during the period.

Gloriosissimo Apostol de las Yndias S. Francisco Xavier Experimentados En estas Nuevas Conversiones o Nuevas Felipinas Desta America Septentrional Yncognita. El año de 1703, y 1704."

"Parte IV De los fabores Zelestiales de Jesus y de Maria Santissima y del gloriossissimo Apostol de las Yndias, San Franco. Jabier, Experimentados en las Nuebas Conquistas y Nuebas Conversiones de esta Pimeria Sus Confinantes Nuebas Naziones de esta Prov.a de Sonora de la Nueba España y America Setentrional, Por los años de 1705 y 1706."

[25]"Parte V. De los Favores Celestiales de Iesus, Y Maria SS.a y Del Gloriosissimo Apostol de las Yndias S. Francisco Xavier experimentados En estas Nuevas Conquistas, y Nuevas Conversiones destas Nuevas Naciones Desta America Septentrional Yncognita y aunque en esta V Parte podia proseguir la Historia de los años de 1707. y de 1708. y de 1709 Ponese en su lugar en esta Parte ultima un Ynforme Largo Del muy Grande Bien, que para muy Grandes servicios de Ambas Magestades, aun a muy poca costa de la Rl. Hazienda se puede conseguir y de los muchos Medios Temporales, que N.o Sr con sus Favores Celestiales nos da a manos llenas en estas Fertilissimas Nuevas Tierras."

From internal evidence we learn the essential facts concerning the compilation of the *Favores Celestiales*. It was written at the command of the Father General of the Jesuit order, and is therefore official in character. The various parts were compiled at different times, during a period of more than ten years, between 1699 and 1710, and different portions of the work were forwarded to the authorities as they were completed, before the termination of the whole work. In fact, no evidence has been seen that the completed history was sent to the authorities. One striking fact is that it was all written at Kino's remote mission of Nuestra Señora de los Dolores, in the intervals between the absorbing and fatiguing labors of the missionary and the explorer.

THE IDENTITY OF THE *FAVORES CELESTIALES* WITH THE "HISTORIA"

A careful study establishes beyond the shadow of a doubt the identity of the *Favores Celestiales* with the "Historia" or "Relaciōn" used by Venegas, Ortega, and Alegre. A detailed comparison shows that in the part dealing with Kino's life work, Ortega's *Apostólicos Afanes* is little else than a summary of the *Favores Celestiales*, and not always a critical summary at that, though in general very good. In the order of presentation, the former follows the latter throughout, while there are innumerable evidences of word and phrase borrowing. The two other writers, Venegas and Alegre, are so brief in the ground covered by the *Favores Celestiales* that it is less easy to detect borrowing, but in Venegas a few

instances are so palpable as to leave no doubt. With respect to Alegre, it appears that while he had the *Favores Celestiales* at hand, in the main he followed Ortega's condensation of it, rather than the original.

ITS VALUE AS A SOURCE

Our primary interest in the *Favores Celestiales*, of course, is to know its value as an historical source. To determine this, it is necessary to analyze its contents in the light of the hitherto extant sources for the different periods and subjects which it covers. The results of a preliminary examination of that nature can only be intimated here, and this mainly in a quantitative way.

1. In the first place, the *Favores Celestiales* is a continuous account of an entire historical movement of great importance, covering a period of more than twenty years, from the pen of the principal actor. In this respect it has no known rival, and its value is obvious. Next to it in rank from this standpoint is Libro II of Manje's *Lūz de Tierra Incógnita*, of which more later.[26] Even if all the facts which the *Favores Celestiales* contains could be gleaned from other sources, it would still, from its personal associations, have the highest intrinsic value.

The worth of such a treatise, to be sure, is greatly dependent upon the author's method of work. That Kino wrote from the sources, and kept close to them, and thus fulfilled one important condition, is evidenced by

[26] See page 27.

the fact that in the *Favores Celestiales* he quotes from some two hundred documents, giving some in their entirety, and cites others. He must have had at hand and drawn upon the correspondence of many years. Whether his canons of quotation are any better than those of this contemporaries, I am at present unable to say. Numerically, the larger portion of the documents quoted are letters from his superiors and associates, but there are also, quoted at length, seven diaries of exploring expeditions, chiefly within what is now the United States. Nearly all of these diaries, and the whereabouts of quite all, I believe, have been hitherto unknown.

2. In the second place, the discovery of the *Favores Celestiales* discloses the chief source from which the extant secondary works are drawn; for, as it has been said, it now appears that Ortega's *Afanes*, which has represented the maximum of our information, is merely a summary of the *Favores Celestiales*, while Venegas and Alegre, still briefer, depended directly or indirectly on the same source. More recent accounts of Kino's work have all been drawn mainly from Ortega, Alegre, Manje, and Venegas.

Recurring at this point to Bancroft's conjecture, it is now seen that while the *Afanes* is not composed of Kino's own letters, to any important extent, and that the "Historia" (i.e. *Favores Celestiales*) is by no means identical with the *Afanes* (or with Book ii of it, if that is what Bancroft meant to say); yet Bancroft rightly concluded that the *Afanes* was founded on a wealth of

original documents, and that by the "Historia" and the "Relación" Ortega, Venegas, and Alegre all referred to the same thing, whatever it was.

3. The supreme test is what the *Favores Celestiales* contains that is not found in the available primary sources, as distinguished from the secondary works. This question must be considered from the standpoint of the different periods covered by Kino, for no single generalization will hold for all periods.

a) For the history of Pimería Alta from the time of Kino's arrival there in 1687 to the coming of Manje late in 1693, our main reliance has hitherto been the secondary works of Ortega, Venegas, and Alegre, none of whom was an eyewitness or even a contemporary, and the earliest of whom wrote many years after the close of the period designated. Very few contemporary documents for these years—almost none by Kino—have been known. Thus the *Favores Celestiales* is not only the principal source of our secondary accounts, but practically the only important primary source for the period. It is not surprising, therefore, that, besides greatly enlarging our information, it corrects many errors that have become current, and puts on a solid footing a number of important statements hitherto uncertain or skeptically regarded, with reference to early explorations within the United States.[27]

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[27] To this period Kino devotes two books, entitled "Book I, First Entry into Pimería, and the beginnings of its Spiritual and Temporal Conquest, and of its Conversion to Our Holy Catholic Faith," and "Book II, Visit and

b) For the period extending from 1694 to 1701, inclusive, our most important single source has been the account by Manje, commander of Kino's military escort on several expeditions. For this compilation Bancroft improvised the title, *Historia de Pimería Alta*,[28] etc. Of it he says: "This work is composed of Manje's diaries given literally, but connected apparently by some editor whose name is unknown."[29] But the original manuscript, which, also, I had the good fortune to find, shows that it is Libro II of a work called *Lūz de Tierra Incógnita*, and that the unknown editor was Manje himself. The work extends to 1721, but is relatively unimportant for the current of events after 1701.[30] Of this relation it

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Triennium of the Father Visitor Juan Maria Salvatierra, 1690, 1691, 1692." From the founding of Mission Dolores, in March, 1687, to January, 1691, very little has hitherto been known of Kino's doings. Thus Bancroft writes that his "subsequent movements for several years are not recorded in detail," and that "he kept on alone and before 1690 had other fine churches in each of his villages" (*North Mexican States and Texas*, i, 253). Again, in his *Arizona and New Mexico*, p. 352, Bancroft says: "For six years he toiled alone, till fathers Campos and Januske came in 1693." But the *Favores Celestiales* contains several chapters on this dark period. It tells us, too, that Kino did not work alone all the time, as has been supposed, but that Fathers Luis María Pineli, Antonio Arras, Pedro de Sandoval, and Juan del Castillo "came in and accomplished some good in this Pimería," stating specifically where each worked (Book i, ch. viii). These are but illustrations of numerous ways in which this first portion of the *Favores Celestiales* will correct and enlarge our information for the period.

[28] *North Mexican States and Texas*, i, 256.

[29] *Ibid.*

[30] A copy of Libro I is in the Biblioteca Nacional, Mexico (1720, 1 vol. octavo, MS). This work covers the history of discovery in the northwestern part of New Spain, and particularly in Pimería Alta before Manje's day. It contains

has been said that its only rival for the period under consideration is the *Apostólicos Afanes;*[31] and in the absence of the source from which the *Afanes* was drawn, this opinion was correct. But we now have that source, and the assertion no longer holds.

A careful comparison shows that the *Favores Celestiales* supplements the *Lūz de Tierra Incógnita* in many important particulars, only a few of which can be mentioned. In general, it emphasizes mission affairs, while Manje's work gives relatively more attention to military events. With Manje at hand, Bancroft was constrained to say of Kino's first visit to Casas Grandes, in 1694—the first recorded since Coronado's time—"No diary was kept, and our knowledge is limited to the bare fact that such an entrada was made."[32] But the *Favores Celestiales* devotes a chapter to the visit,[33] short, it is true, but neverthelesss very enlightening. Kino embodies in his account of the period designated, and especially

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at the end a copy of Kino's diary of 1698, of which the original was discovered by me in another archive. Libro II, published in *Doc. Hist. Mex.*, ser. iv, tomo i (Mexico, 1856), without title, is a continuation of this work, a fact that has never before been noted, so far as my knowledge extends. A copy of Libro I is in the Peabody Museum, and is listed among the Bandelier transcripts in *Report of the United States Commission to the Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid, 1892-1893*, p. 326.

[31] Bancroft, *Arizona and New Mexico*, 354.

[32] *North Mexican States*, i, 259; cf. *Arizona and New Mexico*, p. 355.

[33] Parte I, Libro II, Capitulo viii: "Entrada o Mision al Norte y al Nortueste demas de 100 leguas hasta al Rio y casa grande y descubrimiento de las dos Nuevas Naciones la opa y la Coco Maricopa." The spelling of "Nortueste" illustrates one of Kino's peculiarities of composition alluded to on a previous page.

of the events of 1695, many original letters not given elsewhere, to my knowledge,[34] and devotes several important chapters to important happenings of 1696, 1697, and 1698 not touched at all by Manje. For one exploring expedition of 1699 and another of 1701 Kino parallels Manje's diaries with his own, while for two expeditions of 1700 and one of 1701 not treated at all by Manje he gives diaries. It has already been noted that most of these diaries have not only been unavailable but also unknown to modern scholars.[35] Manje, on the other hand, supplies diaries of three expeditions made in 1694, one in 1697, and one in 1699 of which Kino gives only secondary accounts, based, apparently, on his own diaries.

c) For the period from April, 1701, to Kino's death, in 1711, the lack, hitherto, of primary sources, has been as great as for that before 1694, while the *Favores Celestiales*, fortunately, is much fuller for this period than for the former. Our main reliance here, as there, has been the older secondary histories already mentioned, especially the *Afanes*. This work, hitherto much the fullest account of the period, devotes to it some 12,000 words, while the *Favores Celestiales*, besides being the source of all that the *Afanes* contains, devotes to the same period some 75,000 words, or six times the space. It is here, perhaps, that its distinctive value for narrative history

[34] Libros III and IV, comprising thirteen and six short chapters, respectively, are devoted entirely to the work and martyrdom of Father Saeta and the Indian troubles following that event.

[35] See the list, page 33.

is greatest, in view of the brevity of other accounts of the events of these years. The chronological treatment of events extends in the *Favores Celestiales* only to 1707. Among the notable source items incorporated for this period are four diaries, none hitherto accessible, and the "Informe" of 1710, which is cited by Ortega, but whose whereabouts and contents apparently have been unknown.

The *Favores Celestiales* will not be studied least, perhaps, for the light which it throws upon the question of the peninsularity of California and upon Kino's ambitious visions of northward progress of the Jesuit missions and the Spanish arms. In addition to the narratives and the diaries which it gives of numerous explorations made to get new light upon California geography, the *Favores Celestiales* devotes a chapter to the discussion of Kino's conclusions concerning it.[36]

Students of Southwestern and Pacific Coast history may be interested to know that translations of the *Favores Celestiales*, the *Lūz de Tierra Incógnita*, and the lesser Kino manuscripts have been made by the present writer, and that arrangements for their publication, in both English and Spanish, have been effected.

One word more, *apropos* of this new accession to our materials for early Southwestern history. While highly important in itself, it is but a single illustration of the

[36] Capitulo I of Libro IV, Parte II, is entitled: "Las dudas y contravercias que tantos an^{s} a havido, de si la Califor.^{a} es continente o tierra firme continuada con esta Nueva Espana," ff. 176–179.

vast stores of unexploited materials for Western and Southwestern history in the Mexican archives awaiting our attention. A very incomplete list of California manuscripts encountered there by me, for example, reaches to more than three thousand titles, some of which stand for whole volumes. The Carnegie Institution of Washington is endeavoring by systematic research to make known the contents of these archives; and when the people of the West and the Southwest—for it is their task and not that of the East—shall come to provide the means for scholars to gather and study the rich sources thus revealed, a large part of the entire history of both regions will have to be rewritten.

APPENDIX

Having made the foregoing general statement regarding the writings of Kino incorporated by him in the *Favores Celestiales*, their relative importance may be made clearer by enumerating them in a list beside one of those hitherto known of and available to modern scholars. A tentative list of such writings, eliminating all duplications, all titles of doubtful authenticity, and all unpublished manuscripts whose whereabouts has not been ascertained, is given below. The process by which it was derived need not be stated here. A number of titles given by Sommervogel, Beristáin, and others, will be missed, but, as has been indicated, those lists are greatly confused, and when critically studied many of the items disappear. It is to be understood, however, that the list given here is not considered as by any means final.

A.—KINO WRITINGS HITHERTO AVAILABLE

1. *Exposicion Astronomica de el Cometa.* Mexico, 1681.

2. *Tercera Entrada. en 21 de Diciembre de 1683.*

(Printed in *Documentos para la Historia de Mexico*, ser. iv, tom. 1, 405–468. Original MS in the archives of Mexico.)

3. A letter of May 13, 1687, "an einen unbenannten Priester."

(Quoted in "Brief Patris Adami Gilg," in Stöcklein, *Neue Welt Bott*, 1726.)

4. *Relacion del estado de la Pimeria que remitte el P.e Visitador Horacio Polici: y es copia de Carta que le escribe el Capitan D.n Christoval Martin Bernal.* Dec. 3 and 4, 1697.

(Printed in *Doc. Hist. Mex.*, ser. iii, tom. iv, 797–809. Original MS in the archives of Mexico.)

5. *Colocasion de nuestra Sa de los Remedios en su nueva capilla De su nuevo pueblo de las Nuevas Conversiones de la Pimeria En 15 de Setiembre de 98 a.s.* Nuestra Senōra de los Dolores, Sept. 16, 1698.

(Printed under a wrong title in *Doc. Hist. Mex.*, ser. iii, tom. iv, 814–816. The title given above is that of the original MS in the archives of Mexico.)

6. *Carta Del padre Eusebio Francisco Kino, al padre visitador Horacio Policio, acerca de una entrada al Noroeste y mar de la California, en Compañia del Captain Diego Carrasco, actual teniente de esta dilatada Pimeria, que fue de ida y vuelta mas de trescientas leguas, a 22 de setiembre de 1698.* Signed at Nuestra Senōra de los Dolores, Oct. 18, 1698.

(Printed in *Doc. Hist. Mex.*, ser iii, tom, iv, 817–819. The above title is that of the original MS in the archives of Mexico.)

7. *Relasion Diaria de la entrada al nortueste que fue de Yda y Buelta mas de 300 leguas desde 21 de setiembre hasta 18 de otubre de 1698. Descubrimiento del desemboque del rio grande hala Mar de la California y del Puerto de Sa Clara Reduction de mas de 4000 almas de las Costas Bautismos de mas de 400 Parbulos 1698. Con Enseñanzas y Experienzias.*

(Unprinted. The above title is from the original in the archives of Mexico. Known hitherto only in the form of a MS copy at the end of Libro I of *Lūz de Tierra Incōgnita* in the Biblioteca Nacional.)

8. *Breve relacion de la insigne victoria que los Pimas, Sobaipuris en 30 de Marzo del Año de 1698 han conseguido contra los enemigos de la Provincia de Sonora.* May 3, 1698. Postdated Oct. 25.

(Printed in *Doc. Hist. Mex.*, ser. iii, tom. iv, 810–813. The above title is from the original MS in the archives of Mexico.)

9. *Paso por tierra a la California y sus Confinantes Nuebas Naciones*, etc. 1701.

(This is Kino's famous map of Pimería Alta, which has been printed in many editions.)

10. Une lettre.

[So cited by Sommervogel, as printed in Scherer's *Geographia hierarchica*. Monachii, 1702. As a matter of fact, the extract is not a single letter, "but a gathering of several letters" of Kino.)

The above list, including ten titles, and comprising three letters, two diaries, three relations, and one map, embraces, as has been said, all the unquestioned Kino items available to modern scholars, so far as I have been able to determine up to the present. To these we can now add, from those incorporated in the *Favores Celestiales*, seven diaries, three letters, and an "informe," or report. None of these items, so far as I am aware, have been available to modern students. Some were referred to by the older historians, but have been positively declared not extant. Others have never been mentioned to my knowledge. It will be seen that the new list is longer than the old. Thus the *Favores Celestiales*, regarded merely as a source book, doubles our available Kino writings. It must be remembered, of course, that though they are given in documentary form, they may not be exact copies. The titles here given are in most cases chapter headings. The list is as follows:

B.—ADDITIONAL KINO WRITINGS INCORPORATED IN THE "FAVORES CELESTIALES"

1. *Entrada o Mission del P^e^ Visitador Antonio Leal en la Pimeria a los Sobaipuris del Norte y a la costa del Nortueste y del Poniente de ida y buelta de 240 leguas desde 24 de ottu^e^ hasta 28 de Noviembre de 1699 an^s^ hai en ella 23*

Bautismos-y se ven y quentan como 7000 almas. (*Favores Celestiales*, folios 50–53.)

2. *Relacion Diaria de la Entrada al Norte en orden a descubrir camino, y passo por tierra a la California, segun muchas Personas desean escriven, y piden.* (*F.C.*, ff. 69–84.)

3. *Entrada de 170. leguas al Norte y Nortueste en Busca del Passo por tierra a la California, y Descubrim.to del Caudalosissimo muy Poblado, y muy fertil Rio Colorado (que es legitimo Rio del Norte) y de las Nuevas Naciones.* (*F.C.*, 85–104.)

4. *Entrada (o Mission) al Remate de la Mar de la California en 34 grados del [sic] Altura Con el P.e R.r Juan Maria de Salvatierra.* (*F.C.*, 125–145.)

5. *Entrada de 200. leguas a la Nacion Quiquima de la California Alta y al muy Caudalosa, muy fertil, y muy poblado Rio Colorado, que es el legitimo, y verdadero, Rio del Norte. 1701.* (*F.C.*, 156–171.)

6. Letter to Father Salvatierra, describing the same journey. Dec. 8, 1701. (*F.C.*, 171–173.)

7. *Entrada de 200. leguas del ano 1702. con el muy individual Nuevo Descubrim.to. del muy cierto y muy patente Passo por tierra a la California, que se reconoce no ser Ysla, sino Penisla* Feb.–Apr., 1702. (*F.C.*, 180–190.)

8. Letter to Father Leal, describing the above expedition, Apr. 8, 1702. (*F.C.*, 191–194.)

9. *Mission, Quaresmal de mas de 50 leguas Al Nortueste y al Poniente, desde 27 de febrero asta 20 de Marzo, de 1706 entrando A San Ambrosio del Busanic, Al Tibutama y a Nra ssa de la Concepcion del Caborca.* Feb.–March, 1706. (*F. C.*, 338–341.)

10. *Ynforme y Relasion de las nuevas Comversiones de esta America Septentrional*, etc. Feb. 2, 1710. (*F. C.*, 379–419.)

11. Letter to King Philip V, transmitting the foregoing. Feb. 2, 1710. (*F. C.*, 377–378.)

PAPER READ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING
OF THE CHICAGO CHAPTER,
APRIL 30, 1912

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ENGLISH FICTION IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

BY JOHN M. CLAPP

FOR some years I have been compiling a list of English prose fiction of the eighteenth century, from the catalogue of the British Museum and various other sources, with a view to making a comprehensive bibliography of the fiction of the century. So far, besides other sources, I have examined carefully about three-fourths of the British Museum Catalogue, and skimmed most of the other volumes. My list includes at present 4,095 titles, many of which will undoubtedly be deleted, as duplicates, or as not fiction at all. When completed, after all necessary sifting, it will include, I should guess, between 5,000 and 5,500 titles. I expect to finish the compilation this summer, but the verification and the formulation will take much longer. Most of these works I know as yet only by title; I have examined, in fact, fewer than a thousand of them; partly because it seemed better to finish the compilation before making any systematic effort at verification, partly because comparatively few of the books are to be found in the American libraries where most of my work has been done. Most of the work of verification must be done in London.

It is hardly too much to say that there are at present no good bibliographies of English fiction, either of the entire field or of particular periods—with the possible

exception of the later nineteenth century. Until recently, indeed, as the older books on the Novel show—Dunlop, Forsyth, Tuckerman, Masson, and so forth—there was little systematic knowledge of the subject. Interest in the history of fiction is growing, however. The prices of old novels at the second-hand shops have advanced materially in the last decade. A number of American libraries have the beginnings of good collections. A recent examination of American college catalogues, which by no means covered the field, showed that over a hundred of them are now offering courses in the history of the Novel, beginning usually with the eighteenth century but often with the sixteenth. Within a few years, moreover, a number of brief Histories of the Novel have appeared, as well as a few special monographs, all of them giving evidence of a much greater knowledge of the field than is to be found in the older books. Yet no one can examine even these recent books without realizing that our present knowledge of the history of English fiction rests on a very slender foundation. *The English Novel*, by Walter Raleigh, 2d edition, 1896, which prints no chronological list, mentions definitely but 110 titles of eighteenth-century works. *The Development of the English Novel*, by Wilbur L. Cross, 1899, mentions, similarly, only 67 titles. *The Literature of Roguery*, by Frank W. Chandler, 1907, mentions 155 titles. *The Oriental Tale in England in the Eighteenth Century*, by Martha Pike Conant, 1908, gives a bibliography of the more important works which, exclusive of magazine

tales and verse, mentions 101 titles. *The Rise of the Novel of Manners*, by Charlotte E. Morgan, 1911, gives a chronological list for the years 1701–40 of 227 titles. While all these books show, particularly that of Professor Raleigh, that the authors are acquainted with many more books of the period treated than they have mentioned, no one of them shows an acquaintance wide enough to serve as a safe basis for generalization. Each of these investigators has broken out of the beaten path somewhere, and reports something fresh and valuable which he has chanced to find. But no one seems to have mapped the ground, or to know very clearly what is to be seen there. Before the study of English fiction progresses much farther we must have some comprehensive chronological lists.

A chronological list is at once harder to obtain and more necessary in the study of fiction than in the study of the other principal literary forms. The materials for the study of fiction are difficult to get at, and for most students they must remain so. Not only are the old copies extremely rare, but reprinting for students' use is much more expensive than in the case of less bulky literary forms. It is possible to study the subject from samples—the great and the representative books—if we can be sure which these are, and what were their relations to each other and to the multitude of minor works contemporary with them. But for this we need a comprehensive bibliography, and in the case of English fiction the bibliography must be particularly

comprehensive because the field is not only vast but peculiarly diversified.

English fiction, throughout its early history, was a sub-literary form, developing almost independent of the standardizing influences of literary canons. It has been intimately responsive to the shifts of social fashions, and it records the wealth of personal individuality, whimsicality, which is the characteristic of English writers, as of the English race. It presents, therefore, a bewildering variety of experimental forms, some of them quite ephemeral, some quickly taken up and standardized, some developing in obscurity in the work of a series of anonymous writers until they came to the surface at last in the writings of some man of special ability, others again which, abandoned by writers of eminence, after having had a vogue, lived on for generations under the surface, still influencing readers, and even writers. The period of English literature which I know best is the eighteenth century. I never could account to myself for the wide variations of form and purpose in the works of the twenty-five or thirty principal writers of fiction in the eighteenth century until I had caught a glimpse of the mass of contemporary writings, quite submerged now, of which they are merely the highest peaks.

To make a bibliography of the entire field of English fiction is too vast an undertaking for any one man. The work must be done in sections, and the division by centuries is on the whole, I believe, the most convenient. For myself the fiction of the eighteenth century is of

particular interest. That was the formative period for modern English fiction, and, I am inclined to believe with M. Jusserand, for all modern fiction. A comprehensive and accurate bibliography of that period should be of great value in studying the tendencies of later fiction, whether of England, of America, or of continental Europe.

Such a bibliography must possess both comprehensiveness of scope and accuracy of bibliographical description of the entries. In view of what I have said of the diversified nature of the English fiction of that time, I trust I shall not give a wrong impression when I say that of these qualities, both essential, comprehensiveness is in this case the more important. To be really useful such a work must list not only the books which we should today classify as Novels or Short Stories (of these, according to my own list, there were between 2,000 and 3,000), but also as many as possible of the great number of other works whose appeal was chiefly, or largely, that of fiction. These may be grouped, roughly, in four classes: First, the narrative Chap-books. Second, the works of Pseudo-History, Pseudo-Biography, and Pseudo-Travel, of which there were many, especially in the first half of the century. In this class would be included the longer Criminal Biographies. Third, the stream of Tracts and Pamphlets, cast into narrative form, discussing current questions—political, social, religious, educational, or personal—in a persuasive, polemic, or satirical way. These also were very numerous, particularly at the beginning and the end of the century. Fourth, various miscellaneous works:

Jest-books; "Miscellanies" so-called, made up of both expository and narrative matter; certain collections of Essays, like those of Tom Brown, or of Letters, like Mrs. Elizabeth Rowe's *Friendship in Death*, in which there is a considerable narrative element; and a few odds and ends. The list should include, of course, all books issued during the century, whether first published then or not.

To attempt so wide a scope greatly increases, of course, the difficulty of the undertaking, multiplying the chances of error both of commission and of omission. No matter how careful the editor, there is practical certainty of the inclusion of a number of books which ought not to be counted, and the exclusion of a number of others whose claims are better. But I am convinced that the effort for a comprehensive list is worth the making. Every user will recognize its utility, though he may often disapprove of the editorial treatment of particular works. The difficulties can be minimized, I think, by basing the work upon the chief bibliographical authority in the language, the Catalogue of the British Museum, supplemented from as many other sources as practicable, and then taking time to examine all the books included.

The line would have to be drawn somewhere. I should not include pamphlets of less than a dozen pages, nor the tales and other narratives published only in magazines, nor yet the miscellaneous works in which fiction was quite a minor element. Nor should I attempt the endless task of tracing all the obscure works of fiction issued during the century by the multitude of provincial presses of

England, Ireland, and Scotland which are not represented in the British Museum Catalogue nor in the other principal sources of bibliographical knowledge. My list, therefore, is chiefly a list of books published in London, compiled according to the considerations which I have stated.

I began collecting titles of eighteenth-century fiction eight years ago, in connection with work on a course in the English Novel. I had been attracted by the perennial puzzle of the origins of Richardson's novels, and I began looking through the book-lists of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1731–40. That sent me to the British Museum Catalogue to verify titles, and in the Catalogue and the *Magazine* I found so many works of which no mention was made in the usual books on the subject that I set about collecting the titles of books which I guessed to be novels, with no very clear notion what for. A summer in London enabled me to examine a number of these books and confirmed so many of my guesses that I was encouraged to go on. Since then, working at odd times, I have skimmed most of the British Museum Catalogue, and examined various other sources. Last summer I started to go systematically through the Museum Catalogue, and have thus far covered the volumes from A–G and S–Z, in the main catalogue and all of the First Supplement. My work has been done, I realize, in a very amateurish manner, but in certain points it has been consistent. I have made my entries on uniform 3×5 cards, and from the first I have invariably copied the entire Museum entry,

including the press-mark. The press-mark I noted at first merely for my immediate convenience when visiting the Museum, but I soon found it useful for purposes of cross-reference.

Next in importance to the British Museum Catalogue have been the eighteenth-century magazines. I have gone carefully through the *Gentleman's Magazine* monthly lists of Books Published from 1731 to 1801, and the *Monthly Review* lists from 1749 to 1801. The earlier volumes, I may say, must be examined again to catch the pamphlets and other smaller works which at first I did not consider. I have copied the title-entries in the magazines in full and also noted the length and character of the comment given to each work by the reviewer. I have examined, similarly, a number of volumes of the *Critical Review* from 1756 onward, but there were so few titles not already given in one or both of the other magazines that I did not go on.

The eighteenth-century magazine book-lists are very useful but very exasperating. Particularly in the earlier volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, titles are printed very incorrectly, so that identification is sometimes difficult. More vexatious is the constant shift in their scale of treatment. In some years they seem to have taken note of nearly every publication issued; in other years merely of the more important. As they gave no great attention to fiction at any time, they often ignore it for months together. The most remarkable instance is to be found in the later years of the century.

The number of Novels and Tales listed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Monthly Review* together (I have not here included the miscellaneous works which might be classed as fiction), are as follows: 1780, 23 titles; 1781, 18 titles; 1782, 25 titles; 1783, 38 titles; 1784, 28 titles; 1785, 90 titles; 1786, 70 titles; 1787, 87 titles; 1788, 103 titles; 1789, 75 titles; 1790, 43 titles; 1791, 30 titles; 1792, 40 titles; 1793, 31 titles. By themselves these figures would indicate an enormous increase in the output of novels in the late eighties, followed by as remarkable a decline. But so far as I can learn from the Museum Catalogue, and other sources, the production was approximately constant, increasing a little year by year.

The magazines are extremely useful in determining exact dates of publication. They usually state the selling price, which is usually not otherwise to be learned. While they give little direct information regarding authorship they often enable us to connect two or more works, all, of course, published anonymously, as by the same author. Their most useful feature is found in their critical comments. These are often rough and unsympathetic, and they represent, usually, a very conventional point of view, but so far as I have been able to compare them with the books noticed I find that they show uniform good sense and are substantially fair.

There are several other eighteenth-century magazines which should be examined, in addition to the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Monthly Review*. In the first generation there were a number of short-lived publications,

such as the *Republic of Letters*, a careful study of which might furnish light where it is most sadly needed. I have dipped into some of these, but so far with little result. In the later part of the century the *London Magazine* and the *Critical Review* should reward the gleaner.

Another contemporary record of great importance so far as it goes, Arber's reprint of the Term Catalogues of the London booksellers from 1701 to 1711, I have gone through carefully. These lists have the same inconsistency of scale as the magazines, but so far as they go they are most valuable. They furnish all the information given by the entries in the Museum Catalogue, and in addition give complete titles, and generally the selling price. It is greatly to be regretted that the work stops just as the literature of the century begins to be interesting.

The chief modern source of information, aside from library catalogues, the *Dictionary of National Biography*, I have gone through with care. This, I should say, is the chief reliance of the modern student in tracing authorship, as the Museum Catalogue—the main catalogue, at least—is somewhat inconsistent in this respect. The *Dictionary of National Biography*, on the other hand, gives comparatively little help in the matter of exact titles or of bibliographical description. I have supplemented the *Dictionary of National Biography* with Upcott's *Biographical Dictionary of Living Authors*, 1816, which furnishes information about a good many writers

of the last decade of the century not mentioned in modern works.

Notes and Queries has been for me a suggestive but rather disappointing work. I have examined the first two series carefully, but have got comparatively little out of them. I shall go through the rest of it, however.

The *Harvard Catalogue of Chap-books and Broadside Ballads* is a most useful work. It contains 112 dated items of eighteenth-century issue falling under my definition of fiction which I have not yet found in the British Museum Catalogue. It contains also, I am sure, many others of eighteenth-century issue whose exact date is not indicated. I may remark that the wide scope of my bibliographical scheme finds support in the groupings of this *Catalogue of Chap-books*. The section which the editors entitle "Prose Fiction" includes only 91 titles. But they have also a section of "Legendary Romances, Fairy Stories, and Folk Tales in Prose," which includes 166 titles; one of "Odd Characters and Strange Events," of 22 titles; one of "Travel and Adventure," of 21 titles; one, "Historical, Political, and Biographical," of 91 titles; several sections of "Crime and Criminals," including altogether 127 titles; and one of "Jest Books, Humorous Fiction, Riddles, etc.," of 205 titles. Now every one of these other seven sections includes works which to my thinking are as truly fiction as those in the "Prose Fiction" group. Any student who should disregard these last seven groups and consider only the 91 works in the "Prose Fiction" group would have a very imperfect

notion of the fiction elements in eighteenth-century Chap-books. A large number of the 632 titles in these seven sections will prove, I think, to belong in my list.

I have consulted a number of other English sources, but not systematically—such works, for instance, as Brydges' *Censura Literaria*, and *Restituta*, Hazlitt's books, and Lowndes' *Bibliographer's Manual*. Lowndes, especially, I should say, promises to be useful. Some help has come, now and then, from items in the catalogues of second-hand dealers, and some from advertisements in eighteenth-century books. This last source will probably be extremely useful when I can get to the British Museum.

As English fiction was intimately related to that of France in the eighteenth century, I have given a good deal of attention to French bibliographies. Three eighteenth-century publications which I have looked over with some care, *L'Usage des Romans*, by Lenglet-Dufresnoy, 1734, the *Bibliothêque Universelle des Romans*, 1775–1805, and the *Catalogue LaVallière*, 1783, have been of little use. Two modern French works, however, have been most valuable. Quérard's *La France Littéraire* I have gone through carefully, copying out all fiction-entries. I have obtained thus between 2,000 and 2,500 French titles, which, though I have as yet made no systematic effort to collate them with the English list, will probably throw light on some questions of authorship. Gay's *Bibliographie des Ouvrages relatifs à L'Amour*, etc., 4th ed., 1893, has also proved useful, furnishing a number of titles not as yet found in the British Museum Catalogue.

I have so far done nothing with German bibliographies, which should prove useful for the later years of the century —the Revolutionary generation. Nor have I touched the Catalogue of the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh, which probably will furnish a good many new titles. As I have stated, I have yet to cover the volumes H to R in the main catalogue of the Museum, some other eighteenth-century magazines, Lowndes' *Manual*, and some odds and ends. The work of compilation, however, is well toward completion, and I do not expect the rate of addition of new titles to be very rapid, from now on. Of the 4,095 already collected, by the way, the number not given in the Museum Catalogue is relatively small. One of the results of my burrowings, so far as I myself am concerned, is a profound respect for the resources of the great London library. As for the other great English library, the Bodleian, it does not seem to me on the whole worth while to attempt to go through it with the same thoroughness. It would furnish, no doubt, some titles not elsewhere to be found, but the effort would be disproportionately great. The object of the compilation, an approximately complete list of eighteenth-century fiction, can be attained without it.

The second step in the preparation of a trustworthy bibliography, the verification of the titles, which I have scarcely begun, will have to be done mostly in London. By verification I do not mean any minute comparison of editions. For the purposes of this work it is necessary merely to make sure that the works listed are properly

to be included; that the titles, as I have them, are complete and correct; and that I have a correct bibliographical description of them. Even so, however, the verification will take a good while.

As to the third step in the preparation of the bibliography, the proper presentation of the material thus gathered and checked up, I know very little, at present; my views are offered to this body of professional bibliographers with considerable hesitation.

It seems to me that there should be one main list of titles, which should give the detailed description of each work. This list should be arranged chronologically but the books of each year should be arranged alphabetically, to aid quick reference. The titles in this main list—not reprints, all distinct works—should be numbered serially, and cross-reference throughout the book should be made by these serial numbers. There should be at least one supplementary list, an alphabetical list, namely, of abbreviated titles, for quick reference. There might be other supplementary lists, all of them necessarily incomplete, but all facilitating the use of the volume: a list of authors, a list of proper names occurring in the titles, and a list of translations or adaptations from other languages.

As to the arrangement of the matter contained in the entries of the main list I have no clear notion. Perhaps it should conform as closely as possible to that of the British Museum Catalogue, the chief basis of the bibliography. Perhaps there is now a standard order agreed

on by bibliographers. For convenience of discussion, however, the following arrangement will serve: 1, Date; 2, Serial number; 3, Title; 4, Author; 5, Publisher and place of publication; 6, Number of volumes and of pages, size, illustrations, and selling price; 7, Later editions; 8, Critical notices in eighteenth-century publications; 9, Bibliography noting the work, with press-mark if a library catalogue.

I have already spoken of the date—the year, that is, of the first eighteenth-century issue—and of the serial number. The many cases in which the date is doubtful might be indicated by a mark of interrogation in parentheses, before the serial number. In the British Museum Catalogue few works are listed without some indication of their approximate date. In the comparatively few cases in which the month or the day of publication is known the exact date might be printed in brackets after the serial number.

As to the title: My own belief is that the full title should be printed, in every case. The value of the work would be much greater if this were done. It is one of the best features of the Arber reprint of the Term Catalogues. To be sure, the full titles are often absurdly long. Many of the most insignificant publications listed in the Term Catalogues have titles filling fifteen or twenty lines. For instance, *The Last Legacy of Mr. Robert Russell to Children and Youth*, 1705, a shilling religious and moral tract, sweetened with stories, has a title which fills twenty-two lines. And yet these same long titles, serving as Tables

of Contents for the swarm of minor works practically inaccessible today, supply exactly the information which the user of the bibliography desires. I have wondered whether it would be practicable to use two sizes of type for these long titles, giving the title proper in the usual type and adding the rest in the smaller size. If it should be found necessary to abbreviate titles the responsibility of the editor would be heavy.

As to authorship: In England in the eighteenth century nearly all works of fiction were published anonymously, at least at their first issue. The authorship of a good many has been settled, and that of many others conjectured. The majority of the titles on my list, however, are still untraced, and I have no hope of finding the parentage of any large number of them. It seems to me that the author's name, where it is known, or conjectured, should follow the title in the main list, either "By John Smith," or "[By John Smith]", or "[By John Smith(?)]", according as his name was given on the original title-page, or has since been determined or conjectured. In case of disputed authorship both names should be given. If the book is a translation or adaptation from a foreign work, or a redaction of an earlier English work, that fact should be indicated by printing the title, authorship, and date of the original, within brackets, after the name of the author, or, in the case of an anonymous book, after the title.

The place of publication and the publisher should be noted after the matter of authorship. Some books give

no indication of the place of issue or the publisher, but they are not many. In many cases the difficulty is rather that, at least according to the bibliographical records of titles, more than one publisher is indicated in different copies of the same work. The notices of the same book, in the same month, by the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the *Monthly Review*, often connect it with different publishers, or booksellers, and sometimes the British Museum notice of the same book connects it with still another publisher. In many of such cases, no doubt, the names of several publishers appeared on the title-page, and the book was credited by the magazine to the firm sending it in.

Not only should the number of volumes be indicated, but also the number of pages. In the earlier portions of the Museum Catalogue the number of pages is not given, nor, usually, in other existing lists. For a list of so wide a scope as this the number of pages is a most important item. As to the size, I suppose the Museum marking should be followed. I have noticed so many cases in which the size-markings of the eighteenth-century magazines differ from that of the Museum that what I at first supposed to indicate difference of editions seems now merely evidence of carelessness on somebody's part. Whether the book is illustrated should, I suppose, be noted, but I do not think the number or character of illustrations need be specified. Wherever possible the original selling price should be indicated. Here, as I have said, the Term Catalogues and the contemporary

magazines, and also contemporary advertisements, are very useful. There was a gradual rise in prices during the century, from one shilling and sixpence, or two shillings, for a 12mo volume, at the beginning, to three shillings or three shillings and sixpence at the close. The contemporary notices usually indicate, along with the price, the form of binding: "sewed," "stitched," "boards," "bound," etc.

As to later editions and reprints: This is a somewhat vexing question, as it is not easy to determine when a later edition, somewhat revised, becomes a distinct work. It is not, however, so important a question as one might think. A few books were constantly reprinted, but by far the most of the works in this list had not even a second edition. In my list I have counted only distinct works. *Pilgrim's Progress*, with its 188 editions or so during the century, counts for one book among my 4,095. Where there has been a change of title, however, I have counted each title, as in the case of some of the Chap-books and other popular brief works, which were reappearing every few years. Verification of the titles by examination of the books will undoubtedly delete a good many. As to where to indicate later editions I am not sure. If there are but one or two reprints their serial numbers and dates might be printed in brackets after the notation of volumes, pages, etc. In the few cases of frequent reprints there might be at this point a summarizing note: for example, "Ten editions by 1800," followed by a page-reference to the abbreviated alphabetical title-list, where the complete

list of the reprints, with dates, might be given. Reprints might be marked by letters, A, B, etc., although I fear *Pilgrim's Progress* would run the alphabet rather hard.

Following the notation of reprints should come, I think, reference to critical notices of the book in question in eighteenth-century magazines, giving the year, month, and page. For example, "Memoirs of a Scots Heiress," *Monthly Review*, 1791, July, 340. In some cases, with minor works not generally known, reference might perhaps be made to later critical notices, in such works as *Notes and Queries*, the *Retrospective Review*, etc., which are themselves not very well known. References to eighteenth-century magazines, where they are obtainable, would add greatly to the value of the bibliography, it seems to me, and if not more than one or two were given for any work they would not fill much space.

Finally, each entry of the main list should close with a mention of the library where the copy examined is to be found, with the press-mark. In all but a few cases the reference would be to the British Museum. In the few cases in which no copy has been accessible, the entry should close with the source from which the title was derived.

As to the supplementary lists I have not much to say. The alphabetical title-list should be very compact. The title, abbreviated as much as possible; the author, if known, or conjectured; the number of volumes and pages and the size; the date; the serial number. The author list, which would be extremely useful though of

necessity incomplete, should be arranged alphabetically. Another supplementary list which seems to me of special utility in this particular work would be a list of the proper names occurring in the titles. So large a proportion of this eighteenth-century English fiction is on the borderline of fiction and fact, so many books deal with real persons, some of them, like Jonathan Wild, or Jack Sheppard, treated by different authors, at different periods, that I believe such a list would decidedly increase the use of the work for reference, and be both simpler and more effective than a system of cross-references. It should be arranged alphabetically, and give merely the abbreviated title, the date, and the serial number. Finally, a list of translations and adaptations from foreign works would be useful. It should be arranged alphabetically, and abbreviated as much as possible, giving the title, author, and date of the original (in some cases perhaps, the date also of the later issue from which the English work was translated); the abbreviated title of the English work; the name of the translator, if known; the date; the serial number. In my own work I have felt constantly the need of some such list of translations.

A bibliography of eighteenth-century English fiction, somewhat as here outlined, would be helpful, it seems to me, to students of fiction, whether English, American, or foreign, to students of eighteenth-century literature in general, and, by reason of the half-journalistic nature of much eighteenth-century fiction, the close relation between fiction and fact, to students of history.

PAPER CONTRIBUTED BY THE AUTHOR

THE NEW CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES BY THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS[1]

BY A. C. VON NOÉ

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I presume that most of you have heard of the new classification schedule of the Library of Congress and some of you have seen its completed sections. This schedule is not based on the decimal system like the one prepared by Dewey, but it arranges the various subjects under the letters A to Z. Every letter can in its turn be subdivided by adding another letter of the alphabet. So we can get for instance AA, AB, AC, AD . . . . BA, BB, BC, BD, etc. To this combination of the two letters are added blocks of numerals; and in such a way a very large number of subdivisions can be secured.

On account of the prominent position which the Library of Congress occupies, its classification schedule is destined to influence greatly the libraries of this country. But also the very scholarly and scientific principles upon which the new classification is based will recommend its use for bibliographical purposes. These schedules can be bought for a nominal price and will find their place upon the desk of every scholar in the country.

[1] Address delivered before the Modern Language Association of America, at its annual meeting in Chicago, December 28, 1911.

Group P of this schedule contains the languages and literatures and has been prepared by Dr. Koenig under the supervision of Chief Classifier Charles Martel. It is almost completed, but up to the present no portion of it has been printed.

By September, 1911, the Congressional Library had classified 44,000 volumes of class P. The languages were completed with the exception of the African, East Indian, and Slavic books. Of the literary group, History and Criticism of General Literature, of English, French, and German are finished and so are the collections of General, English, and French Literature. The reclassification and self-listing of the remaining sections of languages and literatures was nearly completed by the end of 1911, and the printing of the schedule will begin in January, 1912.

Permit me to give you an outline of section P, to which may be added a few illustrations of its details. There are fifteen subdivisions of group P:

1. General Linguistics and Comparative Indo-European Philology: P.
2. Classical Philology and Greek and Roman Literature: PA.
3. Celtic Languages and Literatures: PB.
4. Romanic Languages and the minor literatures, like Romansch, also the dialect literatures: PC.
5. Teutonic (or Germanic) Philology and dialect literatures: PD–PF as follows:

PD 1–1000	Teutonic (or Germanic) General.
PD 1001–1360	Eastern (General, Gothic, Vandal, Burgundian, Lombard, etc.).
PD 1501–6000	Northern. Scandinavian.
PE–PF	Western.
PE	English.
PF 1–1199	Dutch. Flemish.
PF 1401–1499	Frisian.
PF 3001–5999	German (High and Low).

6. Slavic, Lithuanian, Lettish Language and Literature: PG.
7. Finno-Ugrian Language and Literature: PH.
8. Oriental Languages and Literatures, including the Semitic group, etc.: PJ.
9. Indo-Iranian Philology and Literature: PK.
10. Languages and Literatures of Eastern Asia, Oceania, Africa: PL.
11. Special Languages and Literatures: PM.
12. General literary history and collections: PN.
13. French, Italian, Spanish Literatures, etc. (the Romanic group, omitting minor, as e.g. Romansch): PQ.
14. English Literature (including provincial, and colonial other than dialect literature): PR.
15. American (U.S.) Literature: PS.
16. German, Dutch, and Scandinavian: PT.

Illustrations from P, PE, PF, PN, PQ:

Letter P alone is used for General Philology and Linguistics. Under the subjects P 1–391 are listed:

Periodicals — Yearbooks — Societies — Congresses — Collections — Encyclopaedias — Theory — Method — Essays, etc. — Study and Teaching — History of Philology — Biography of Philology — Philosophy of Languages — Style — Composition — Rhetoric — Prosody — Metrics — Rythmics — Etymology — Lexicography.

P 501–761 comprises Aryan or Indo-European Philology (Comparative Grammar, Morphology, Syntax, Etymology, Lexicography).

PE is English Language and contains under 1–3729 General Works — Anglo-Saxon — Middle English — Modern English — Readers on special subjects — Phonology — Conversation — Rhetoric — Style — Composition — (Theory, Study, and Teaching) — Prosody— Etymology — English Language — Dialects — Provincialism — Archaisms, etc. — English in foreign parts in general — Slang — Argot.

PF from 5001 on contains the Modern German dialects with such subdivisions as: Periodicals — Societies — Congresses — Collections — Encyclopaedias — Atlases, etc. — General works — History of Dialects — Grammar — Etymology — Lexicography — Provincialisms — Archaisms — German in foreign parts.

PN is Literary History and Literature in General with such subdivisions as: Periodicals — Collections — Encyclopaedias — Dictionaries — Theory — Esthetics — Study and Teaching — Criticism — Authorship — History — Comparative Literary History — Translations — Folk Literature — Poetry — The Drama — Prose —

Prose Fiction — Oratory — Elocution, etc.— Journalism — Collections.

PQ French Literature is divided into five groups:

I. Literary History and Criticism.
II. French Literature arranged under the following classes: Poetry — Drama — Prose and Prose Fiction —Folk Literature—Local History (Dialects) — French Literature outside of France.
III. Collections.
IV. Old French Literature.
V. Modern French Literature.

It will be noticed that the minor European literatures (Celtic, Romansch, etc.) and the dialect literatures follow their respective language divisions in PB to PF, the Slavic and Oriental literatures in PG to PM. Only the principal Romanic literatures, like French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Provençal and Catalan, and the Germanic literatures, English, American, German, Dutch, and Scandinavian, are treated in groups.

Mr. Martel assured me in a recent letter that the advantages of uniform treatment of all literature were carefully weighed and the formation of the group PN to PT, that is, General and Principal Modern European Literatures, was made only after much deliberation. The decision was influenced by, and rests in part on, consideration of local conditions (space, etc.), on character of collections (including copyright deposit) and their use, but it is believed that the result represents a

good working arrangement, while preserving in essential the scientific order.

If deviations from the classification schedule of th Library of Congress are made desirable by local cond tions, they can easily be made by simple readjustmen in the assignment of the blocks of numbers. For instanc French, Italian, Spanish, English, and German Litera tures may be placed immediately following the language by a simple readjustment of the notation, involving i some cases however the use of three-letter combinatio for sections, e.g.:

Italian Lang.	PCD	1001–2000	instead of PC	1001–200
Italian Lit.	PCD	2001–x	instead of PQ	2000–x
French Lang.	PCF	1–2000	instead of PC	2001–27c
French Lit.	PCF	2001–x	instead of PQ	1–2000
English Lang.	PE	1–4000		
English Lit.	PE	4001–9999	instead of PR	1–6000
or better	PEL	1–x, etc.		

In this way the question: Should the literatures b grouped with their respective languages or receive sepa rate places? was settled. There still remain two othe problems to be solved: Should Epigraphy go with Clas sical Philology PA? and, Should the Bibliography c languages and literatures be combined with the subject or grouped together? Epigraphy is temporarily place with C (Auxiliary Sciences of History) of which it form the subdivision CN and all bibliographies are massed i the group Z.

It may be added that fiction has been separated from the literatures and grouped in PZ. The reason is to be found in the practical needs of the Library of Congress as a copyright deposit and as a great public library. The classification of libraries must be a good working compromise between scientific order and practical shelving of books. But general college libraries and even departmental book collections will find it to their advantage to conform as closely as possible to the schedule of the Library of Congress, which has been most carefully prepared, is based upon the established experiences of great American and foreign libraries, and has been tried by practical application to many thousands of books.

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Edited by

ADOLF C. VON NOÉ

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EFFICIENCY AND BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH[1]

BY AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON

"The extraordinary incompleteness of our bibliographical technique . . . . is chiefly caused by the deplorable fact that while almost all branches of industry nowadays have taken advantage of modern industrial methods—the literary industry, which is more adapted to the use of these methods than many others, has not. . . . . The government should call to life, perhaps in cooperation with the universities, international institutions of large scope which could relieve the scientific men of a part at least of the technical drudgery connected with their work, and at the same time raise their endeavor to a higher plane of efficiency; bibliographical institutions at which hundreds and thousands could bring together material and make it available for the individual, institutions at which young scientists could prepare themselves for their life work, institutions which would be removed from the sphere of private business enterprise which is too expensive for poor scholars."—Werner Sombart in *Jahrbücher für Nationaloekonomie*, 1893.

I

FIRST, let us define the terms: Efficiency exists when we achieve the desired results with the least expenditure of effort and the smallest amount of resultant waste. It is a condition coequal with that culture which Wilhelm Ostwald defines as "the improvement of the economic coefficient of the transformed energy." When our task

[1] Paper read at the Seventeenth meeting of the Society at Chicago, Ill., January 3, 1913.

is accomplished in such a manner that every step counts directly toward it, when every effort results in a corresponding accomplishment, when the amount of resultant waste is a minimum, then we have before us the results of efficiency, the sign of a high culture.

Research is an endeavor to bring out the actual facts in a case by searching for them in places where they are thought to be found. There are several methods of research: the experimental method, for instance, the seminar method, or the bibliographical method. The experimental method is used when we bring out a new fact by changing the existing conditions or relations. The seminar method is used when a number of students compare the results of the investigations of each, trying to get at the true facts by comparing and combining the results of the work of many minds. We use the bibliographical method when we search in printed or written literary documents for accounts of facts, of experiments, of opinions which confirm, contradict, or explain the idea, the fact, the problem which we are investigating.

These definitions are somewhat dogmatic and incomplete, but they serve my present purpose of roughly bringing out the differences between these methods.

In what I have called the bibliographical method we use the art and science of Bibliography—the science of books and of the records of books, the art of describing and recording books and their contents.

Bibliographical research, then, is the search for the desired information in printed or written literary docu-

ments, using existing and available records as a means of getting at the material. Efficiency in bibliographical research exists when we are able to gather together a complete series of adequate bibliographical records on any given subject, and to collect, on the basis of these records, all existing material that we require for our investigation.

II

Can the present bibliographical condition, especially of this country, be regarded as efficient? In other words: Can we gather together anywhere in this country a complete series of bibliographical records of any subject that anyone wishes to investigate? Are the existing and available records adequate? Is the material referred to in the records available?

In a paper read before the Bibliographical Society of America in 1910, Mr. J. C. Bay brought out the fact that "while periodical reports on most subjects in *medicine* are as abundant as the sands on the water's brim, vying with one another, overlapping mutually in scope, varying to the utmost in practical value, there is in existence not one comprehensive annual report on the progress in *agriculture* . . . . our own Experiment Station Record . . . . being practically the only comprehensive periodical review of agricultural literature." And further: "The prompt appearance in print of current bibliographies is a great desideratum. It is more important in practical arts and for the sciences than for topics of reflective study, but it is always important. Yet there are today German

Jahresberichte, the purchase of which involves the substantial outlay of funds, and which fail to recognize publications unless copies are furnished to the editor for recording and reviewing." And, "a glance at the columns of *Jahresberichte über die Fortschritte* in Hinrich's semi-annual book-catalogue will show that a sadly large number of current bibliographies are lagging behind two, three, and even four years." This state of affairs does not point to efficiency.

In 1904 Dr. E. C. Richardson issued a volume entitled *Writings on American History 1902*, being a bibliographical record of publications pertaining to American history during the year 1902. The preparation and publication of the volume for 1903 was undertaken by the Carnegie Institution of Washington under the direction of Dr. A. C. McLaughlin, Director of the Institution's Department of Historical Research. The volume was issued in 1906, but the Board of Directors declined to continue the work. After considerable effort, the new Director of the Department of Historical Research, Dr. J. F. Jamieson, succeeded in securing the patronage of a number of interested individuals and historical societies for the continuance of the work, and the volumes for 1906–1909 were thus published in 1908–1910. In 1911 followed the volume for 1910 under the auspices of the American Historical Association. The history of this undertaking is a history of energetic effort, but hardly of efficiency.

Again, in 1908, the Carnegie Institution of Washington turned to bibliography and published the volume for

America of the *Handbook of Learned Societies and Institutions*, containing, besides other pertinent information, lists of publications of universities, societies, and other institutions of learning. The portion for the Old World still awaits publication, although a large sum of money was expended in collecting the material, and although the material collected with every year grows more and more valueless. This may be economy—but efficiency?

A few years ago the American Ceramic Society published the second edition of John C. Banner's *Bibliography of Clays and the Ceramic Arts*, an alphabetical author list of about 5,000 books and periodical articles, but with no subject index. In 1910 the Smithsonian Institution published Paul Brockett's *Bibliography of Aëronautics*, an alphabetical list of 13,487 books and periodical articles, with a subject index, it is true, but with reference merely to serial numbers of the title entries, consequently, in order to find out and get a real survey of what has been written on, for instance, Aëroplanes, it will be necessary to compile from this bibliography, with the aid of the subject index of title numbers, a list of not less than 500 titles! Considerations of efficiency have certainly not entered into the planning and execution of these two bibliographies of two important subjects.

In 1910 the Bibliographical Society of America appointed a Committee on Survey of Bibliographical Literature. The Committee began by making arrangements with a number of volunteer workers to prepare a survey of the bibliography of modern languages and

literatures. We were fortunate in finding for the English part a man who had already done considerable work in this field, and who at the time was in Europe with both leisure and opportunity to search through the most important European libraries for material. He and his collaborators have now, after more than two years, come so far that it is hoped that the work will be ready for publication before long.

The German and other Teutonic languages and literatures are being worked up by another group of men, while the work on the Romance section has not yet been begun and the Slavic section not even been assigned to any worker. That the committee has been able to find a number of busy men, whose days already are fully taken up with official duties, willing to undertake a work of such magnitude, without any hope of compensation, counts much for the enthusiasm of bibliographers, but the history of this undertaking also shows that efficient work cannot be expected by volunteer workers.

III

The remedy for the situation which I have tried to lay before you, for the incompleteness and overlapping of records, for the inadequacy of those that we have, for the lack of workers that can give their full energy to this important work, the only remedy that I can see is organization, centralization.

An institute is needed for the organization of the collecting and diffusion of bibliographical information, with

a staff of workers whose function should be to prepare adequate and authoritative records of the important literature of important subjects. New publications should be recorded and described as soon as published. For this purpose connections should be established with institutions and individual workers in other countries, who should report to the central American office new publications issued in their respective countries. With new publications I mean not only new books issued independently through the regular book trade, but also articles in current periodicals and the mass of printed matter not intended for sale, such as catalogues and other publications issued by manufacturers which often contain the most vital data of interest both to the business man and to the scientific investigator.

The bibliographical investigator is concerned not alone with the literature of today or tomorrow. The literature of yesterday, or, to be more exact, of past decades and centuries, contains records of facts, experiments, opinions, that the student of today or tomorrow needs to have available. Such information gives the investigator a basis on which to build the structure of his own study; it might show him that the task he has set before him has already been accomplished, and might thus prevent him from wasting his time. With this I come to another phase of our problem.

IV

In order to get some data on the question of the number of books which American libraries fail to supply to in-

quirers, I wrote to several university libraries and large public libraries, asking them to send me the titles of such books as they had been unable to secure during the past year through the inter-library-loan service. Of thirteen libraries that answered, seven reported that they did not keep their records of inter-library-loan requests in such a manner that they could be easily referred to in order to give me the desired information. Six libraries, however, reported a little over one hundred books—one library reported not less than 53 books—that they had been unable to secure. Three of the libraries stated that they had inquired at more than one library, and it is reasonable to suppose that the others had, as well. Of the works reported 18 were volumes or sets of serials. Nearly all the libraries that could not supply the desired information stated that they knew that there had been many cases where they had tried to secure books from other libraries, but without success. The same must be the case with a large number of libraries that were not included in my inquiry, both general university and public libraries, and special libraries—law, medical, technical, etc. It is probably fair to estimate that the number of books that American libraries every year try to secure for their readers from other libraries, but without success, runs up into the thousands. This state of affairs certainly does not spell efficiency.

What is the remedy here? Again my answer is: organization, centralization. How does a library know that it has, in its search for books not on its own shelves,

exhausted all resources when it has inquired at half a dozen libraries that would be likely to possess the book in question? Out-of-the-way books are often found in out-of-the-way places, expensive and little-used publications occasionally find their way to institutions where few would think of looking for them. The American Historical Association council at its last meeting passed a resolution instructing its bibliographical committee to try to secure through the American Library Association or the Library of Congress or some other means a general union list of periodicals in American libraries, or failing of this, to try in some way to get one of historical periodicals or the more important historical periodicals. That is one way out. Dr. E. C. Richardson of the Princeton Library, Mr. W. C. Lane of Harvard, and many others have repeatedly suggested another way out of the maze, a central library for libraries, which should keep in stock and available for loan to other libraries, large and expensive publications which few libraries could purchase and which those who possess them only reluctantly would lend out—sets of periodicals and transactions, collections, expensive reference books, and also less expensive but scarce and little-used books.

Why should not both of our bibliographical problems, the inadequate organization of bibliographical work and the lamentable lack of material to work with, be solved together? They are curiously interwoven. A central library for libraries with its files of periodicals and transactions, of expensive and out-of-the-way books,

and with the bibliographical apparatus which it must possess, would be the ideal headquarters for a research institute for the organization of bibliographical work in the interest of science and industry.

V

At the International Institute of Bibliography in Brussels several millions of titles have been collected since it was established in 1895. These titles have been collected from all kinds of sources; the catalogues of national and other large libraries, as well as of innumerable second-hand booksellers, have been cut up and the entries pasted on slips and arranged according to the Institute's version of the Decimal classification. The result has necessarily been a huge collection of cards of comparatively little value. There is a mass of material gathered together, but before being put to use, each item must be verified; this is very clearly shown in the publications of the Institute itself, where it is not unusual to find a title entered under what might be guessed at from its wording, but which altogether misrepresents the contents and character of the book or article itself. *The object of a bibliography must be the book itself, not merely its title.*

VI

In the files of a Bibliographical Research Institute, the plans for which I have repeatedly laid before American librarians and bibliographers, no entry should be placed without some definite purpose, or without some definite

knowledge of the subject-matter of the publication which the title represents. The object of the proposed Institute should be to save the time of productive investigators by doing for them such preliminary work of collecting and arranging the material as they either might not be fitted for, or in any event, would feel as a burden and as a waste of time which they could use more profitably in their own field.

The Institute should supplement libraries and museums in their work of disseminating knowledge by collecting in its office information as to the whereabouts of special collections of books, objects, or specimens. The Institute should collect and arrange material on definite subjects as requested in specific instances, and anticipate the needs of inquirers by making collections of material in advance on such subjects as come within its field.

The bibliographical material to be collected by the Institute should consist of bibliographies of the literature of special subjects, bibliographies that would answer the question: What do we know now about this matter and how did we find it out? In order to do its work in an effective way it would be necessary for the Institute to confine its scope within certain limits, and it might, to begin with, confine itself to matters in the fields of agriculture, manufacture, and commerce, and to such branches of science as are related to these interests.

The Institute should not only collect and arrange material in this way and keep it up to date and ready for use, but it should publish certain portions of the material

thus brought together. It should for this purpose issue a monthly or quarterly publication in which might be printed, for instance: a list of new manufacturers' catalogues, a digest of descriptions of new machinery, instruments, or materials, found either in these catalogues or in technical and scientific journals, and an index to illustrations of them found in these publications.

The Institute staff should particularly be on the lookout for new discoveries and inventions in the arts, industries, and sciences, and collect bibliographies and indexes to the current literature concerning them.

The Institute should try to acquire, in originals or in copies, such bibliographies and indexes on subjects coming within its scope as may be found in manuscript in private hands or in public libraries and which, having served their purposes, are now lying unused and unfinished.

Every investigation, once begun, every bibliography or index to the literature of any subject that has once been made or acquired should be kept up to date, available for reference and ready for publication.

The Institute should gradually bring together for ready reference a library of the most useful and up-to-date sources of information on subjects coming within its scope. It would, in the publication suggested above, possess a medium through which it would be able to get in exchange many valuable publications of current interest such as the proceedings of technical societies, technical journals of all kinds, etc.

The Institute should also prepare and keep up to date a directory of individual specialists or men with a hobby who might be supposed to have special information to impart.

As a rule, no piece of information should be given out without the Institute's stamp of authority on it; if in a certain case no accurate information could be given, but it is found desirable or necessary to give out such information as has been gathered, the fact of its not being vouched for must be plainly stated. This must be done especially in the case of information received from individuals; either such information must be corroborated, or it must be stated that the Institute is not responsible for the accuracy of the facts.

APPENDIX

PORTION OF AN ADDRESS DELIVERED BY MR. W. C. ARMSTRONG AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE WESTERN SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS ON JANUARY 8, 1913

(Printed in the *Journal* of the Society for January, 1913.)

I have often questioned whether the energies of our Society, and of other similar organizations, are not misdirected—whether we accomplish the greatest good to the greatest number by our intense efforts to extend the scope of technical discussion and produce a larger volume of engineering literature, simply scattering it broadcast over the world, with practically no systematized effort to abstract, summarize, classify, and index this literature for the benefit of the busy man.

We have so many technical societies—so many others, generally termed trade societies, semi-technical in character, besides

our clubs for professional men and those engaged in allied lines of business—that very few who labor under the pressure of modern industrial life can give more than passing attention to their work. And not only have technical and professional societies multiplied to such vast extent, but the publication of technical journals has increased so largely that the busy man finds scarcely time to do more than turn their pages and read the titles. It seems to me, therefore, that it is not more literature that we need, but a better classification of what we have. We have a surfeit of literature, but a dearth of concise classification. I believe it is within the province of this Society, probably in conjunction with other similar organizations, to supplement the present line of work with some undertaking of this kind, which should be more extensive and comprehensive than anything yet undertaken by any technical society or technical journal, and which would redound greatly to the benefit of busy professional men.

Some of our technical societies have from time to time published indices to their own publications. Many of our technical journals have done the same; and one has published regularly an index of a much broader character. One society in particular, devoted to railway engineering exclusively, has directed practically its entire efforts to presenting its work in concise form for practical use. But very little of this work, done by societies or technical journals devoted to general engineering, has been comprehensive enough to satisfy the needs of the busy man of today.

I believe it will be necessary for our Society to inaugurate some work of this kind if it would confer upon its membership the greatest possible benefits. There has been a decided falling-off in the average attendance at our meetings, which indicates that there is a decrease of interest in the reading and discussion of professional papers; and some policy must be adopted to maintain an active interest in the work of the Society and attract those whom we want to interest in our work.

I have no definite plan to offer for carrying into effect the work here suggested, even if it should be deemed wise to undertake it. I simply offer the thought as a possible line of action to be considered by those whose duty it may be in the future to shape the destiny of this Society and bring it up to the full measure of its usefulness.

A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL LIST OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RELATING TO OR PRINTED IN STAMFORD, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT

COMPILED BY OSCAR WEGELIN

AIKEN, CATHARINE, Poem, | Composed for the | Lady Washington Tea Party, | April 20, 1876. | Dedicated to the | Officers and Members of the Wo- | men's Centennial Association of | Stamford. | By | Catharine Aiken. | — | Stamford: | Advocate Steam Printing House. | 1876. | 16 mo. pp. (1) –2–8. and paper covers. The title is printed on front cover.

* The authoress was the founder of the Celebrated Catharine Aiken School for Girls, still one of the flourishing institutions of the city.

ALVORD, (J. W.) Historical Address, | delivered in the First Congregational Church. | in | Stamford, Ct. | at the | Celebration of the Second | Centennial Anniversary | of the | First Settlement of the Town. | by Rev. J .W. Alvord, | Dec. 22d, 1841. | New York: | Published by S. Davenport, 124 Water Street. | James Turney, Printer, 59 Gold St., corner of Ann St. | — | 1842. | 8 vo. pp. (3), –4–40, and paper covers with title repeated on front cover.

BARTLETT, DWIGHT K. The | Philosophy of the Rebellion. | A sermon | Delivered in the Baptist Church, Stamford, Conn., before the | Union Church meeting, By the | Rev. Dwight K. Bartlett, | [5 lines Stating that this Sermon was delivered Nov. 1862 and Printed in the Stamford Advocate.] | Albany: | Weed, Parsons and Company, Printers. | 1864. | 8vo. pp. (3), –4–18.

Betts Academy, and views around Stamford, Conn. [Stamford, Conn., Gillespie Bros., 1900] oblong 16 mo. 24 ll. of illustrations.

Catalogue and regulations of the library of the Social Reading

rooms, Stamford, Conn., March, 1876. [Philadelphia, J. B. Chandler, 1876] 8 vo. pp. 24.

City and Business | Directory | Stamford, Conn. | Published by Frank B. Gurley. | April 1901. | 16 mo. pp. 52. and covers.

*The title is on front cover which also contains three advertisements.

Cooke, Samuel. Necessarius. | — | The Continuance of an able and Godly | Minister very needful to a People. | — | A | Sermon | Preached at the Funeral of the Reve-rend Mr. John Davenport, | late Pastor of the church in Stam | ford; who died on Friday, Febr. 5, | 1730–1, in the 62 year of his age, | and 36 of his Ministry: And was | decently interred on Munday folow- | ing. | — | By the Rev. Samuel Cooke, Pastor of the | Church of Christ in Stratfield. | — | 2 reg. ii 12. My Father, my Father! the Chariot of Israel, and the Horesemen thereof. | — | Printed by J. P. Zenger in New-York, 1731. |

Heavy black line [—] around the whole title. 12 mo. in signatures of 8 leaves. Sheet marks [A], A 2, B. C. D. Collation: half title, 1 l; title, 1 l; text. pp. [5]–62; blank, 1 l. The half-title reads as follows: The Rev. Samuel Cook's Sermon, &c. | Preach'd at Stamford, February, 8th. 1730–1. |

Cummings, Homer S. Address | by | Homer S. Cummings | delivered under the auspices of | Stamford Lodge, No. 899, B. P. O. Elks | Memorial Day Services | December 1, 1907. | Stamford | The Cunningham Press. M DCCCCVIII | 8 vo. pp. 9, —[1]

[Davenport, A. B.] Davenport Ridge, | Stamford, Connecticut. | Historical Sketch. | Printed for private use. | — | A. B. Davenport, | Garfield Building, (Room 44), | Brooklyn, N.Y. | 1892. | 12 mo. pp. (3), –4–16. [Three portraits and two views.]

Directory, The Stamford Borough directory 1881–2 Comp. by W. S. Webb . . . . Stamford, Conn., W. W. Gillespie & Co., 1881. 12 mo. pp. 110.

Directory. Boyd W. Andrew, *Comp.* Boyd's Fairfield County Directory, containing a general directory of Norwalk, South

Norwalk, East Norwalk, &c., for the years [1881–2–] with a business directory of Fairfield County . . . . Comp. and pub. by W. Andrew Boyd. . . . .

Poughkeepsie, Haight & Dudley, printers [1881]

Title Varies:

1881–82 Boyd's Stamford and Norwalk General Directory. . . . .

1882–84, Boyd's Norwalk Directory. . . . .

188–. Boyd's Fairfield County Directory. . . . .

1, Fairfield Co., Conn.—Direct. 2 Stamford Conn.,—Direct. 3, Norwalk, Conn.—Direct. 4, South Norwalk, Conn.—Direct. 5 East Norwalk, Conn.—Direct.

Directory. The Stamford Directory [1883]— . . . . Comp. and pub. by Gillespie Brothers . . . . Stamford, Conn., Gillespie Brothers, printers and Bookbinders [1883]—

Folding plans. 12mo.

Directory. Stamford directory, 1899. . . . . [v. 3.] Stamford Conn., The Price & Lee Co., 1899. 8vo.

* Directories are now issued annually in Stamford.

[Dwight, Timothy.] A | Sermon, | preached at | Stamford, | in | Connecticut, | upon the | General Thanksgiving, | December 18th, 1777. | — | Hartford: | Printed by Watson and Goodwin, | M. DCC. LXXVIII. | Small 8vo. pp. 16.

Erected Eighteen Hundred Seventy | *The* Town Hall | Stamford Connecticut | Destroyed by fire February Fourth | Nineteen Hundred Four* | Published by Frank B. Gurley, Insurance and Real Estate | Copyrighted 1904 | 16 mo. pp (12) and covers with view of the burning building on front cover. [three views, included in above pagination.)

* This little booklet was printed by R. H. Cunningham. Only 2,000 copies were issued and it is now very scarce. The compiler of this list possesses the only uncut copy in existence, saved from the binder's knife at the last moment.

GILLESPIE, EDWARD T. W. 1641–1892. | Picturesque Stamford: | A Souvenir | of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of | the town of Stamford, Containing an historical sketch, | Covering salient points of Stamford's History | from 1641 to 1892, | By Edward T. W. Gillespie. | Together with special Chapters on its Churches, Schools, Societies, | Clubs, Commercial, manufacturing and financial institutions, | Mercantile Houses and Affairs, etc. | Stamford, Conn., : | Printed and Published by Gillespie Brothers. | 1892. | 4to. pp. [3], –12–316. (Large folding view of the city and numerous illustrations which are indexed.

Gurley's Monthly | Vol. I January, 1908 | No. 1 | [14 lines of contents, &c.] | Published by Frank B. Gurley, Stamford, Conn. | on the first of each month and devoted particularly to the property along | the North Shore of Long Island Sound. | Yearly Subscription, $1.00 Single Copy, 10 cents. | Copyright, 1908. | 8vo. [numerous illustrations.]

An interesting and valuable periodical, which bade fair to stimulate interest in this locality. Lack of support, however compelled Mr. Gurley to suspend publication after No. 4 [April, 1908] was issued.

HUNTINGTON, ELIJAH BALDWIN, History | of | Stamford, Connecticut, | From its Settlement | in 1641, | to the present time, | including | Darien, | which was one of its Parishes until 1820; | by | Rev. E. B. Huntington, A. M. | Stamford, 1868: | Published by the Author. | 8vo. pp. (9), –2–492. [Eleven Portraits, eight woodcut views and map of Stamford in 1685.]

HUNTINGTON. Stamford. | Soldiers' Memorial, | By Rev. E. B. Huntington, A. M., | Author of Huntington Family memoir and History of Stamford. | Stamford, Conn.: | Published by the Author. | 1869. | 8vo. pp. (5), –6–165, (1).

* Contents.—Citizen Service, Military Service, Naval Service, Obituary. Also Families represented by two or more sons, and Index to names of volunteers.

* This work is confined to the Civil War exclusively.

HUNTINGTON. Registration | of | Births, Marriages and Deaths, | of | Stamford Families, | including | Every Name,

Relationship and Date, | now found in the | Stamford Registers, | from the first record down to the year 1825. | By Rev. E. B. Huntington, A. M. | Stamford, Conn.: | Wm. W. Gillespie & Co., Steam Printers. | 1874. | 8vo. pp. (7), -6-139, (1). and paper covers, with title on front cover.

Illustrated | and | Descriptive | Stamford | Conn. | 1907 | 4to. pp. (1), -11-XXXVI. [Numerous illustrations.]

* Issued by the *Stamford Board of Trade*. The title is found on the cover.

Index Map | of the | Greater Portion | of | Westchester County | including | Greenwich and Stamford. Ct. | and the | Upper part of New York City | Published by | Hyde & Company | 97 | Liberty St. | Brooklyn, N.Y. | [1900] In ten compartments. Stamford being numbered 9. 4to.

LATHROP, EDWARD. Centennial Services | of the | Stamford Baptist Church, including the | Historical Discourse, | by | Rev. Edward Lathrop, D.D., | pastor of the church. | November 6, 1873. | —Hitherto hath the Lord helped us. | — | 1875: | Stamford, Conn. |

Imprint of reverse of title reads. Wm. W. Gillespie & Co. | Printers, | Stamford, Conn. | 8 vo. 38 pp., which includes front cover, 1 l. blank [the back cover.] Has grey paper cover carrying same title.

* This collation is from a copy in the Conn. Hist. Society. The compiler has seen several copies bound in cloth which have bound in at end the following which is on pp. [39]-70: Semi-Centennial services | of the | Sunday School | of the | Stamford Baptist Church, | including the | historical address, | by | William W. Gillespie, Esq., | July 4, 1875. | —1875: | Stamford, Conn. |

The latter part is of some importance as it contains the Hymn of William Cullen Bryant, Esq. beginning "As Shadows Cast by Cloud and Sun," the fourth Stanza of which was written especially for this occasion.

LEWIS, ISAAC half title. Dr. Lewis' Sermon, | on the | Divine Mission of Jesus Christ. | Title. *The Divine mission of* Jesus Christ *evident* |, *from his life, and from the nature and ten-* | *dency of his doctrines.* | A | Sermon | Preached at Stamford, | October 11, 1796. | before the | Consociation | of the Western District | in |

Fairfield County. | by Isaac Lewis, D.D. | Pastor of a consociated Church in Greenwich. | Printed by T. and S. Green—New-Haven. | [1796.] 8 vo. pp. (5), 6–30.

Manual | of the | Congregational church | in the First Ecclesiastical Society | in Stamford, Conn. | containing the | Confession of Faith, | Covenant, | Catalogue of Members, | Historical Notices, &c. | — | New-York: University Press.—J. F. Trow, printer. | 1840. | 16mo. pp. 19 and paper covers.

Manual | of the | First Congregational Church. | Stamford, Ct., | containing the | Confession of Faith and Covenant, | Standing Rules, a catalogue of its Members, | and | Historical Items. | 1857. | New-York: | Pettiner & Gray, Steam printers, 10 Spruce St., | 1857. | 12 mo. pp. 39, 4 ll. blank.

* Has blue paper cover which carries title similar to true title.

Manual No. 3, | of the | First church, | in Stamford, Conn. | containing an Historical sketch, the Rules and | Principles, the Creed and Covenant of the | Church, with full lists of its Officers and | Members. | 1874. | Stamford: | Wm. W. Gillespie & Co., printers. | 1874. | 12mo. pp. 56.

* Has glazed paper cover bearing title somewhat abbreviated from the true title.

Mather, Moses. A | Systematic | View of Divinity; | or, the Ruin and Recovery of Man. | By Moses Mather, D.D. | Late Pastor of the Church of Christ in Stamford, | (Middlesex Society,) Con. | [2 lines from Ezekiel, XVIII. 25.] | Stamford, Con. | Published by Nathan Weed. | 1813. | — | *A Spooner, Printer, Brooklyn.* | 12mo. pp. [3], –iv–xvi, –[1], –18–246.

* The earliest book published in Stamford which I have been enabled to trace. No printing press having as yet been established there, the work was sent to Brooklyn and there printed by Alden Spooner. Bound in boards with title printed on front cover.

Mitchell, Walter. Poems. | By | Rev. Walter Mitchell | New York: | John F. Trow, Printer, 50 Greene St., | (Between Grand and Broome.) | 1860. | 16 mo. pp. [3], –4–35.

* "Printed to aid the Fair for the purpose of furnishing St. Andrew's Free Mission Chapel, in the Town of Stamford."

MITCHELL, WALTER. Poem | delivered at the Flag-Raising, | Stamford, July 4th, 1861. | By Rev. Walter Mitchell. | Published by request | "Stamford Advocate" Print. | 1861. | 12mo. pp. [3], –4–8 and paper covers with title also on front cover.

Municiple | Platform | [Cut of hand holding hammer] | "*He who would be free himself must strike the blow.*" | of the Socialist Labor Party, | for the city of Stamford, Conn. | [Freeman Art Print [Union label] South Norwalk, Conn.] 8vo. pp. [4].

* This leaflet was issued in either 1901 or 1902. It was the first effort made to elect a mayor and other officers by this party in Stamford.

The Quarterly | [seal] | Stamford High School | vol. 1 | November, 1903. Number 1, | 8vo.

* Issued as its title suggests, every three months.

Report | of the | Special Committee | appointed to consider | Consolidation | of | Town and City Governments | of Stamford. | Presented to the Mayor and Common Council, | January 2, 1901. | 8vo. pp. [2], –3–12, and paper covers with abbreviated title on front cover.

* The above was voted upon on January 12, 1901, the result being: Against Consolidation, 704; For Consolidation, 597. At this election in which only a small part of the voters participated, a voting machine was used for the first time in Stamford.

Reports | to the | New York East Annual Conference | on | the East Side Parish. | 1909. | 8vo. pp. [8].

* The Conference was held in Stamford, March 30 to April 6, 1909.

ROBBINS, MILLER, JR., AND FORSEY BREOU. [Compilers] Road and Property | Map | showing the towns of | Stamford and Greenwich | Conn., | together with surrounding territory | compiled from | Actual Surveys | Private Plans & Official Records. | By and under the direction of | Miller Robbins, Jr., & Forsey Breou C. E. | published by | Miller Robbins Jr., & Co. | 36 Vesey St. | New York City. | 1890. | large folio map in four compartments, mounted on linen and folded to large 4to. in covers.

* On the inside of cover is Plan of | the Riverside Yacht Club | Greenwich, Conn. |

[SLATER, CHARLES M.] Town of Stamford, | List of Taxable Property on the List of October, 1907. | 8vo. pp. 39.

* Compiled by Charles M. Slater. The title is followed by a Statement signed by the Selectmen of the town, dated July 20, 1908.

1884 | Stamford. |

* The above is the title of a series of 10 photographic views of scenery in and near Stamford, Conn., 2 views are also on the front cover. The views are printed in blue, oblong, 8vo. [Stamford, 1884].

1641–1892. | Two Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary | of the | Settlement. of . Stamford . Connecticut. | — | Religious services, Sunday, October 16th. | Children's Exercises, Monday, October 17th. | Musical Festival, Tuesday, October 18th. | Parade of Military Firemen, and Civic Societies, Literary Exercises, and Pyrotechnic Display, | Wednesday, October 19th. | Published under the direction of | the People's Committee. | Oblong 8vo. pp. [1], 2–15. [1], and paper covers with abbreviated title and Imprint. Pages 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and [1] are taken up entirely by views of the Town Streets, etc.,

St. Johns Parish. Stamford, Conn. St. John's Parish. The Parish Helper. Stamford, Conn., 1902. 1 no. monthly. 16mo. "Parish of Saint John's Protestant Episcopal church of Stamford, Conn."

SCOVILLE, SAMUEL. STAMFORD 250th Anniversary of the Cong. Church, Dec. 22, 1885, with hist. address, by Samuel Scoville. — Pamphlet. Stamford, 1885. 12mo.

SMITH, COTTON MATHER. A. | Sermon, | delivered at Stamford, on the | 13th of June, 1793. | at the | *Ordination of the* | Rev. Daniel Smith, A.B. | over the First Church and Congregation in that Place. | By Cotton M. Smith, A.M. | Pastor of the Church in Sharon. | Danbury. | Printed by Nathan Douglas. M, DCC, XCIII. | 4to. pp. [3], –4–16.

Stamford, Conn., Sept. 28, 1905. |
Dear Sir:— | etc.

* A two leaf circular urging the voters of Stamford to vote for consolidation of the town and city governments. As in 1901 the attempt was defeated

at the election on October 2, 1905, but by a much closer vote than at the previous election.

Town of Stamford. | Reports of the | Selectmen, Treasurer, Auditors and Health | Officer. | September 15, 1904. | Cunningham. [Union label] Printer. | 8vo. pp. 4–4A, –[1], –5–41 and paper covers.

* Issued yearly. The Report for 1906 is slightly different in the wording of the title.

Town of | Stamford, Connecticut | Annual Reports | of the Selectmen | Treasurer, Health | Officer, and Town | Counsel | [Cut of wreath] | For the year, ending | October 1, 1906. | 8vo. pp. [3], –4–40 and covers.

VAIL, R. P. H. A Tribute | to the Memory of | Alexander Milne. by the | Rev. R. P. H. Vail, D.D. | Delivered in the | First Presbyterian Church, Stamford, Conn. | April 13th, 1891. | Together with the resolutions passed at a meeting of the session of | the Church, held Monday Evening, April 13, 1891 and a Minute.| of the Board of Directors of the Y.M.C.A. of the | City of New York. | New York. | Wm. C. Martin Printing House, 111 John Street | 1891 | 12mo. pp. [9], –10–30, [1]. [portrait]

Walker's red book for Stamford, Ct. . . . . June, 1903; ed. by Harold A. Parsons. . . . . New Rochelle, N.Y., Red book press, 1903. 8vo. [folding map]

WELLES, NOAH. The Divine Right of Presbyterian Ordination asserted, | and | The Ministerial Authority, claimed and exercised in | the established churches of New-England, | vindicated and proved: | In | A Discourse | Delivered at Stamford, | Lord's Day, April 10, 1763. | By Noah Welles, A.M. | pastor of a church of Christ there. | Published at the Desire of the Hearers, | with some Enlargements. | | — | [5 lines of quotations from Paul, Jerome and Cramner.] | — | New-York: | Printed by John Holt, at the New Printing-Office, near | the Royal-Exchange, 1763. | 8vo. in signatures of 4ll. sheet marks, [a]—I. K. Collation: title, 1 l.; dedication pp. ii–v; text 7–78; blank, 1 l.

WELLES, NOAH. Patriotism | Described and recommended, |

In a | Sermon | Preached before the | General Assembly | of the Colony of | Connecticut, | at Hartford, | On the day of the | Anniversary Election, | May 10th, 1764. | By Noah Welles, A.M. | Pastor of a church of Christ in Stamford— | [4 lines from the Psalmist. 2 lines from the apostle Paul. 5 lines from Cicero] | — | New-London: | Printed by Timothy Green, Printer to the Governor | and Company, M. DCC. LX. IV. | Small 4to. Sheet marks [A], B, C, D [3LL., probably a blank leaf at end.] Collation: half-title 1 L; title, 1 p.; order of assembly for printing, 1 p.; text, pp. 5–30.

WELLES, NOAH. A | Vindication | of | The Validity and divine right | of | Presbyterian Ordination, | as set forth in | Dr. Chauncy's Sermon at the Dudleian Lecture, | and | Mr. Welle's Discourse upon the same Subject, | In Answer | To the Exceptions of Mr. Jeremiah Leaming, | contained in his late Defence of the Episcopal | government of the church. | By Noah Welles, A.M. | Pastor of the first church in Stamford. | — | [3 quotations of two lines each; 2 from Bible, 1 from Classics.] | — | New-Haven: | Printed by Samuel Green, for Roger Sherman. | — | M, DCC, LXVII. | 8vo. pp. [3], –iv–viii, –9–159.

* Letter from Chas. Chauncy to the author is on pp. [3], and iv.

WELLES, NOAH. A | Vindication | of the | Validity and Divine Right | of Presbyterian Ordination, | as set forth in | Dr. Chauncey's Sermon at the | Dudleian Lecture, | and | Mr. Welle's Discourse upon the | same Subject. | In Answer to the Exceptions | of | Mr. Jeremiah Leaming, contained in his late | Defence of the episcopal government of the church. | By Noah Welles, A.M. | Pastor of the first church in Stamford. | [2 quotations of 2 lines each from Bible.] | Re-printed at Litchfield, by T. Collier. | [*ca.* 1800.] 8vo. in sigs of 4 ll. Sheet marks, [A], B–1, K–T, V–Z. collation: title, 1 l.; letter from Chauncy, [111], iv; introduction, [v]–ix; text, [10]–189; blank, 1 l.

WELLES, NOAH. A | Discourse | Delivered at | Fairfield. | at the Funeral of the | Rev. Noah Hobart, M.A. | Late Pastor of the

First Church of Christ there; | who departed this life December 6th 1773. | In the 68th year of his age and 41st of his ministry. | By Noah Welles, M.A. | Pastor of the first church of Christ in Stamford. | [1 l. from Ps. 112:6.] | [1 line from Prov. 10:7.] | [2 lines from Heb. 6:12.] | New-York: | Printed by John Holt, in *Dock-Street,* near the *Coffee-House.* | 1774. | 8vo. pp. [4], –5–27.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES

By Askel G. S. Josephson

Second edition[1]

(*Continued*)

IV. Bibliographies of national bibliographies

1. GENERAL

*1856. Die nationalen Bibliographien. [Von Julius Petzholdt.]

Neuer Anz. f. Bibliogr. u. Bibliothekswissenschaft. Jahrg. 1856, p. 1–8, 33–42, 65–69, 101–105, 133–137, 165–169, 201–205, 297–300, 328–330, 333–336, 364–367. Dresden, 1856.

A list of national bibliographies with sample pages, showing style, and critical notes.

*1870. La bibliographie et les bibliographies nationales et contemporaines. [Signed:] Gustave Pawlowski.

Polybiblion. t. 5, p. 214–217, 271–273. Paris, 1870.

*1871. Growoll, A. Trade papers, literary journals, catalogues, etc., and their study.

Pub. weekly, vol. 39, p. 673–681, 835–836, 859–864, 897–900; vol. 40, p. 10–13, 40–42, 197–199, 220–221. New York, 1891.

Afterwards reprinted as:

A bookseller's library and how to use it by A. Growoll. New York: Office of the Publishers' Weekly, 1891. [8], 72 p.

Later reissued *in his* The profession of bookselling. A handbook of practical hints for the apprentice and bookseller. New York, 1893. p. 6–25.

*1897. Helps for cataloguers of serials. A short list of bibliographies arranged by countries, with special reference to periodicals. Compiled by H. Carrington Bolton.

Bull. of Bibliogr. Vol. 1, no. 3, p. 37–40. Boston, 1897.

Also reprinted as a separate pamphlet: 4 p.

Gives a list of all kinds of bibliographies and library catalogues, which contain information as to periodical publications. Arranged by countries.

*1900. Selected national bibliographies. [By Walter Stanley Biscoe.]

Univ. of the State of New York. State Library bulletin. Library School No. 7. p. 301–330. Albany 1900.

[1] The material for this edition was completed in 1910.

*1908. *Same.* [Second edition.] Albany: University of the State of New York, 1908. Cover title, 40 p. (New York State Library. Bulletin-Library School, 26.)

*1910–1911. National bibliographies. By R. A. PEDDIE.
The Library world, vol. 12: p. 301–304, 354–356, 379–380, 424–426, 459–467; vol. 13. p. 55–61, 165–168, 273–274, 371; Febr. 1910–June 1911.
Afterwards published separately as:

*1912. National bibliographies: a descriptive catalogue of the works which register the books published in each country. By ROBERT ALEXANDER PEDDIE. London: Grafton & Co., 1912. vi, 34 p.

2. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

*1845. Bibliographie und Bibliotheken in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. Erster Artikel. Litteratur der über Amerika erschienenen Schriften in chronologischer Reihenfolge. [Signed:] HERMAN LUDEWIG.
Serapeum. Zeitschr. f. Bibliothekswissenschaft. Sechster Jahrg. p. 209–224; siebenter Jahrg. p. 176–192, 204–206. Leipzig, 1845–1846.
Mentions some 20 books from 1629 to 1844, with descriptive notes.

*1859. Zur Litteratur der amerikanischen Bibliographie. Verzeichnisse von Schriften über Amerika. JULIUS PETZHOLDT.
Neuer Anz. f. Bibliogr. u. Bibliothekswissenschaft.
Jahrg. 1859, p. 233–240, 265–271. Dresden, 1859.

*1889. Check list of bibliographies, catalogues, reference lists, and lists of authorities of American books and subjects compiled by PAUL LEICESTER FORD. Brooklyn, N.Y.: 1889.
viii, 64 p. p. 1–59 numbered and printed on one side only, in single columns.
Classified list with author index. Very complete.
First published in Libr. jour., Vol. 13, p. 37–40, 82–86, 135–139, 174–179, 207–212, 244–248, 289–291. New York, 1888.

*1859. Trübner's Bibliographical guide to American literature. A classed list of books published in the United States of America during the last forty years. With bibliographical introduction, notes, and alphabetical index. Compiled and edited by NICOLAUS TRÜBNER. London: Trübner & Co., 1859.
cxlix, 554 p.
"Bibliographical works on books relating to America," p. iv–xxvi. "[Bibliographical] books printed in America," p. xxvi–xxxvi. By NICOLAUS TRÜBNER and HERMANN E. LUDEWIG.
With extensive notes.

*1889. [PETTERICK, E. A.] Bibliography and catalogues.

The Torch and colonial book circular. March 30, 1889, p. 93–100.
"A select list of the more recent English and American bibliographical publications, including current periodicals and special bibliographies." Arranged in groups.

*1897. Contemporary printed lists of books produced in England.
Bibliographica, vol. 3, p. 173–191. London: K. Paul, Trench, Trübner and Co., ltd., 1897.
Signed: EDWARD ARBER.

*1897. An index-catalogue of bibliographical works (chiefly in the English language) relating to India. A study in bibliography. By FRANK CAMPBELL. London: Library Supply Co., ltd., 1897.
99 p.
Reissued in 1899.

*1898. Book-trade bibliography in the United States in the XIXth century by A. GROWOLL. To which is added a Catalogue of all the books printed in the United States. . . . . Published by the booksellers in Boston, January, 1804. New York: printed for The Dibdin Club, 1898.
[10], lxxvii, 79 p.
"Chapter vi. Chronological list of catalogues, book-trade and literary journals," p. xxiv–xxxvii.

*1899. An index-catalogue of bibliographical works (chiefly in the English language) relating to India. A study in bibliography. By FRANK CAMPBELL. A reprint. London: Library Supply Co., 1899.
99 p.

*1900+. Bibliographies, American and English, published in 1892–1904.
In the Ann. lit. index 1892–1904. Vol. 1–13. New York, 1893–1905.
By W. I. FLETCHER.

*1901. Some general bibliographical works, of value to the student of English. Comp. by ANDREW KEOGH. Yale University, 1901.
Cover-title, 27, [2] p. (versos blank).
"Issued in connection with a lecture on English bibliography delivered before the English club of Yale university."

*1903. Three centuries of English booktrade bibliography; an essay on the beginnings of booktrade bibliography since the introduction of printing and in England since 1595, by A. GROWOLL, also a list of the catalogues, &c., published for the English booktrade from 1595–1902, by WILBERFORCE EAMES. New York: For the Dibdin club, by M. L. Greenhalgh, 1903.
xv, [2], 195, [2] p.
"Five hundred and fifty copies . . . . printed."

*1904. List of bibliographies contained in United States pub-

lic documents from June, 1903, to May, 1904.

Lib. jour., vol. 30, p. 287–288. New York, 1905.

*1905. Bibliographies, American and English, published in 1905+.

In Ann. libr. index 1905+. New York, 1906+.

*1905. Bibliography in Canada. [Signed:] L. J. BURPEE.

The Library, 2d ser., vol. 24, p. 403–411, October, 1905.

*1907. BURPEE, L. J. Bibliography in Canada.

Public libraries, vol. 12, p. 901–905. December, 1907.

*1907. Bibliographies published by historical societies in the United States. [Prepared by ISAAC S. BRADLEY.]

Bibliogr. Society of America. Proceedings and Papers, vol. 1, pt. 2, p. 146–157. 1907.

*1911. CLARKE, OLIVE E. English publishing trade bibliographies.

Library world, vol. XIII, p. 197–201. London, 1911.
"A chronological list of English publishing trade bibliographies," p. 201.

3. BELGIAN

*1888. Examen des principaux travaux bibliographiques publiés en Belgique en 1887.

Zentralbl. f. Bibliotheksw. 5. Jhrg. p. 312–319. Leipzig, 1888.
Signed: Victor Chauvin.

*1892. PAUL BERGMANS. Répertoire méthodique décennal des travaux bibliographiques parus en Belgique. 1881–1890. (Extr. Bul. de la Soc. lieg. de bibl., t. I.) Liége: imp. H. Vaillant-Carmanne, 1892.

76 p.
Covers not only bibliography, but also bookmaking and librarianship.

4. FRENCH

1812. Matériaux qui ont servi à la composition [du] dictionnaire.

In [FLEISCHER, WILLIAM.] Dictionnaire de bibliographie française. Tome premier, p. xxi–xxxviii. Paris, 1812.

1881. Some French bibliographies. By J. D. O[SBORNE]. Reprinted from The Bookseller. London: Office of "The Bookseller," 1881. [4], 87 p.

Dated: Paris, December, 1860.
"One hundred and sixty copies printed."
Also in The Bookseller, 1881, p. 10–16, 105–109, 232–240.

1897. FRIESLAND, CARL. Wegweiser durch das dem Studium der französischen Sprache und Litteratur dienende bibliographische Material. Ein Hilfsbuch für Neuphilologen. Göttingen: L. Horstmann, 1897.

[8], 37 p.
Merely a list of titles taken from Vallée's Bibliographie des bibliographies. No material later than 1886.

*1897. Ueber einige Hilfsmittel französischer Bibliographie. [Signed:] ALFRED SCHULTZE.
Arch. f. d. Stud. d. neu. Sprachen u. Litt., 99. Bd., p. 101–120. Braunschweig, 1897.
Continued in:

*1901. Neue bibliographische Mitteilungen. [Signed:] ALFRED SCHULTZE.
Arch. f. d. Stud. d. neu. Sprachen u. Litt., 106. Bd., p. 324–341. Braunschweig, 1901.

*1901. Books of reference for students and teachers of French. A critical survey. By E. G. W. BRAUNHOLTZ. London: T. Wohlleben, 1901. [4], 80 p.

*1907. Notions sommaires sur la littérature bibliographique courante en France.
Annuaire de la Soc. française de bibliogr. I, 1906, p. 31–54. Chartres, 1907.
Signed: HENRI STEIN.

5. GERMAN, AUSTRIAN, SWISS

*1860. Verzeichniss einer Sammlung neuerer deutscher Verlagskataloge. J. PETZHOLDT.
Neuer Anz. f. Bibliogr. u. Bibliothekswissenschaft. Jahrg. 1860, p. 238–244, 271–279, 322–331, 355–368; 1861, p. 55–62. Dresden, 1860–1861.

*1894. Bibliographische Vorarbeiten der landeskundlichen Litteratur und Kataloge der Bibliotheken der Schweiz. Zusammengestellt von J. H. GRAF. Bern: K. J. Wyss, 1894.
xvi, 67 p. (Bibliog. d. schweiz. Landeskunde, fasc. Ia.)

*1894. MÜHLBRECHT, OTTO. Die Bibliographie im Dienste des Buchhandels. Berlin: Puttkammer u. Mühlbrecht, 1894.
32 p.
Reprinted from Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel.
A survey of German trade bibliography.

*1897. Ueber den Stand der Bibliographie in Oesterreich. (CONFÉRENCE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE INTERNATIONALE. Deuxième session.) [Bruxelles, 1897.]
18 p.
Reprinted from the *Bulletin de l'Institut international de bibliographie*, vol. 2, 1897.
No title-page.
Signed: CARL JUNKER.

6. JEWISH

1845. Sammlungen und Verzeichnisse [jüdischer Bücher], ZUNZ, LEOPOLD. Zur Geschichte und Literatur, vol. 1, p. 230–248. Berlin, 1845.

7. ITALIAN

1885. MONTAROLO, G. BATTISTA. Biblioteca bibliografica italiana. [On the cover: Parte prima.] Modena: coi tipi della Società tipografica, antica Tipografia Soliani, 1885.
viii, 110 p. 150 copies printed. Interrupted by the death

of the author. The whole material was afterwards incorporated in Ottino & Fumagalli's Bibliotheca bibliographica italica.

*1889–1900. Bibliotheca bibliographica italica. Catalogo degli scritti di bibliologia, bibliografia e biblioteconomia pubblicati in Italia e di quelli risguardanti l'Italia pubblicati all'estero. Compilato da G. OTTINO e G. FUMAGALLI. . . . . Vol. 1, Roma: L, Pasqualucci; vol. 2, Torino: C. Clausen, 1889–1895.

——— ——— . . . . Supplemento . . . . [1894]–1900. Torino, 1896–1902. 4 vol.

Vol. 1–2 compiled by G. OTTINO; vol. 3–4, by EMILIO CALVI.

*1893. Indicazioni di bibliografia italiana, per cura del Dott. CURZIO MAZZI. In appendice alla Bibliotheca bibliographica italica di G. Ottino e G. Fumagalli. Firenze: G. C. Sansoni, 1893.

[2], 102 p.
First published in *Rivista delle biblioteche. Vol. 2, p. 153–168; vol. 3, p. 19–41, 49–64, 121–152. Firenze 1889–1892.

*1903. Biblioteca di bibliografia storica italiana. Catalogo tripartito delle bibliografie finora pubblicate sulla storia generale e particolare d'Italia. I. Bibliografie di storie a stampa. II. Bibliografie di storie manoscritte, di documenti storici, ecc. III. Bibliografie di statuti. Comp. da EMILIO CALVI, con prefazione del Bar. Alberto Lumbroso e un supplemento. Roma: E. Loescher & c° [1903].

iv, 39 p. (Pubblicazione fatta in occasione del Congresso storico internazionale, Roma, 2–9 aprile 1903.)
Based on Ottino & Fumagalli's Bibliotheca bibliographica italica.

8. PHILIPPINE

*1899. Bibliographies of the Philippine Islands. Chronological check list. By AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.

Bull. of bibliogr. Vol. 2, p. 10–12. Boston, 1899.
Also reprinted as a separate pamphlet with title page reading: *Bulletin of bibliography pamphlets. No. 7. Bibliographies of the Philippine Islands. Boston: The Boston Book Company, 1899. 8 p.

9. PORTUGUESE

*1860. Zur Litteratur der portugiesischen Bibliographie. [Von JULIUS PETZHOLDT.]

Neuer Anz. f. Bibliogr. u. Bibliothekswissenschaft. Jahrg. 1860, p. 209–218. Dresden, 1860.

10. RUSSIAN

*1858. Literatura russkoĭ bibliografiĭ. Opis bibliograficheskikh knig i stateĭ, izdannykh v Rossiĭ. Sostavil GRIGORIĬ GEN-

NADI. Sanktpeterburg: 1858. 196 p.

"Literature of Russian bibliography. A list of bibliographical books and articles published in Russia. Compiled by GREGORY GENNADY." Gives first a chronological list of general bibliographies, then a classified list of bibliographies of special subjects.

1890. Opisi russkikh bibliotek i bibliograficheskiâ izdaniiâ, nakhodiâshchiiâsiâ v istoricheskoĭ i arkheologicheskoĭ bibliotekiê N. BOKACHEVA. S.-Peterburg, 1890. xviii, [2], 316, 53, 23, [2] p.

xviii, [2], 316, 53, 23, [2] p.
"Descriptions of Russian libraries, and bibliographical publications to be found in the historical and archaeological library of N. BOKACHEV. S.-Petersburg, 1890."
Relates to the bibliography of Russian history and archaeology.

1850. Untersuchungen über russische Bibliographie. Von W. UNDOLSKJI.

Arch. f. wissenschaftl. Kunde von Russland. Bd. VIII. p. 5-19. Berlin 1850. Abbreviated from an article in Morkevitjanin.
Reprinted in extract in *Anz. der Bibliothekswissenschaft. Jahrg. 1848-49, p. 200-202. Halle 1850; *Serapeum 1852, p. 33-39.
Also in *Petzh. Bibl.-bibl. p. 404-7.

***1858.** Verzeichniss russischer bibliographischer Schriften ausländischen Sprachen. Von G. GENNADI.

Neuer Anz. f. Bibliogr. u. Bibliothekswissenschaft. Jahrg. 1857, p. 278-86; 1858, p. 105-109. Dresden 1857-1858.

II. SPANISH

***1887.** De re bibliographica.

In La ciercia española . . . . por el doctor D. MARCELINO MENÉNDEZ Y PELAYO. Teviera edicion, tomo 1, p. 45-86, Madrid, 1887.
A survey of the condition of bibliographical studies in Spain with titles of important general and regional bibliographies.

***1902.** Über modernes Buch- und Bibliothekswesen in Spanien.

Beiträge z. Kentniss des Schrift-, Buch-, und Bibliothekswesens, no. 7, p. 1-14. Leipzig: M. Spirgatis, 1902. Signed: KONR. HAEBLER.

***1902.** Ensayo de una bibliografia literaria de España y América. Noticias de obras y estudios relacionados con la poesia, teatro, historia, novela, critica literaria, etc., por Don ANTONIO ELIAS DE MOLINS. Madrid: D. V. Suarez, [1902].

2 vols.
First printed serially in "Revista crítica de historia y literatura españo. las, portuguesas, é hispano-americanas," vol. 5-7, 1900-02.
Contents: pte. 1. Literatura castellana; pte. 2. Literatura americana.

12. SWEDISH

*1829. "En kort öfversigt af alla hittills kända förteckningar öfver årstrycket i Sverige."
Swensk bibliographie, för är 1829, p. 1–6, Stockholm, 1829. By A. I. ARWIDSSON.

*1859. Zur Bibliographie der schwedischen Litteratur.
Neuer Anz. f. Bibliogr. u. Bibliothekswissenschaft. Jahrg. 1859, p. 365–370. Dresden 1859.
By A. I. ARWIDSSON. Translation by J. Petzholdt of the above.

1900. Aperçu de la principale littérature bibliographique de la Suède. Rapport fait au Congrès international de bibliographie à Paris août 1900 par BERNHARD LUNDSTEDT. Stockholm: Samson & Wallin, 1900.
[4], 34, [2] p.
A classified list of bibliographies on all subjects published in Sweden and of bibliographies on Swedish subjects published in foreign countries.

*1900. Notes on Swedish bibliography. By AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON. New York, 1900.
8 p.
Also in Publishers' weekly, Dec. 15, 1900.

1903. [Arbeten i] Bibliografi [som gifna upplysning om Sveriges medeltidslitteratur].
Fornsvensk bibliografi af *Robert Geete*. Stockholm, 1903 (Saml. utg. af Svenska fornskrifts-säll skapet, H. 124), p. 257–273.

*1904–1912. Sveriges bibliografiska litteratur förtecknad af JOH. AX. ALMQUIST. Första [-tredje] delen. Stockholm: Kungl. Boktryckeriet. P. A. Norstedt & söner, 1904–1912.
3 vols.
Contents: 1. Egentlig bibliografi.—2. Arkiv och biblioteksväsen.—3. Typografi och bokhandtverk. Bokhandel. Supplement till föregående delar. Register.
Also published as supplement to Kungl. bibliotekets handlingur, 1903–1910.

THE CATALOGUE OF THE E. D. CHURCH COLLECTION

BY W. N. C. CARLTON

A Catalogue of Books Relating to the Discovery and Early History of North and South America, Forming a Part of the Library of E. D. Church. Compiled and annotated by George Watson Cole. New York, Dodd Mead & Company, 1907. Five volumes. Royal 8*vo*.

A Catalogue of Books Consisting of English Literature and Miscellanea Including Many Original Editions of Shakespeare, Forming a Part of the Library of E. D. Church. Compiled and annotated by George Watson Cole. New York, Dodd, Mead & Company, 1909. Two volumes. Royal 8*vo*.

AT the sale of the fourth and final portion of the Robert Hoe Library, during the afternoon session on November 22, 1912, in the luxurious rooms of the Anderson Auction Company, the Hoe copy of the above work was bought for $730.00 by a well-known New York dealer, after being closely pushed at every stage of the bidding by a gallant Chicago rival. Its soaring flight from the early bids of moderate figures had been watched at first curiously, then with amused wonder, finally with breathless amazement by an audience of jaded, hardened, experienced book-sellers. An incident which could electrify and thrill such a gathering was surely no ordinary one. It was, indeed, a memorable event in the annals of American bibliography, and one which justifies perhaps

a more detailed account of the Church Catalogue than has hitherto appeared in the publications of the Bibliographical Society. A further and stronger reason, however, is the fact that the work does not as yet appear to be as widely known as it should be. Mr. Church's extreme modesty forbade the usual forms of publicity being given to the Catalogue at the time of its completion and printing, and he caused at least one appreciative review to be canceled. Again, the very limited number of copies available for private or public ownership has also militated against a general knowledge of the great merit and usefulness of the work. As to the number of copies extant, the following statement by one in a position to know the facts is of interest:

"Its strictly limited edition is 75 instead of 150 copies; for of the *Americana*, of which 150 copies were printed, 75 copies only were bound and all unbound copies of Vol. I were burned at the bindery; of the *English Literature* only 75 copies were actually printed and bound, thus practically reducing the entire edition of each to 75 copies, notwithstanding plates were made of the whole work. Of these 75 copies Mr. Church reserved about 20 for his own use as gifts to his family and friends, the rest being placed on sale. Few were purchased by private individuals, most of the copies, owing to the comparatively high publication price, going into public libraries, from which they will not emerge for sale. When Mr. Henry E. Huntington purchased the Church Collection, all unsold copies were withdrawn from sale."

This catalogue of rare books is therefore itself now a rarity, and the competition for copies when they appear for sale will be increasingly keen as its bibliographical importance becomes better known to scholars, librarians, and other workers in the fields of Americana and English Literature. At present, intimate acquaintance with it seems to be confined to the dealers in rare books. During the sale of the Hoe Collection the Church Catalogue was in constant requisition and use by dealers and bibliophiles for the purpose of comparing collations or obtaining important data which was not, of course, given in the necessarily brief entries in the sale catalogue of the Hoe Library.

The *Americana* numbers some 1,500 titles. The Catalogue gives them in a chronological order of arrangement because that was the only one by means of which the works of contemporaneous authors could be kept together and the gradual and natural growth of the subject unfolded. In the titles of the headings, care has been taken to make them conform to the typographical usage of the period from which the work described dates, and quoted matter is uniformly given in as nearly the style of the original as modern typography will permit. The collation of each work is recorded with the utmost precision and attention to the smallest details. The size of the books was determined by their fold rather than by their dimension, according to the rules formulated for that purpose by the Bodleian Library. These collations of the Church copies were many times compared

with the books and also with other copies in the Lenox Library and other collections. This fact, as Mr. Paltsits has said, "invites a confidence in their accuracy which we believe the test of time will justify."

Some 1,400 reproductions of title-pages, colophons, printers' marks, etc., constitute a feature of the highest interest and importance, one which is in the direct line of the late Henry Stevens' ideas on photo-bibliography, and which has never before, we believe, been attempted on such an extensive scale. These facsimiles are as nearly the exact size of their originals as the process of reproduction employed, viz., the zinc line-plate, permits. Where the size of the original is larger than the size of the page in the Church Catalogue, the facsimile is reduced and the exact measurements of the original stated.

A valuable feature of the notes is the indication of the whereabouts of other copies of the works described. "Thanks to the interest shown in this work by librarians of public libraries and private collectors," says the Preface, "the Catalogue gives the location of other copies of the same books in about fifty libraries in this country; so that, in addition to being a catalogue of a single private collection, it is in a great measure a catalogue of the rarest works on American history to be found in the most important libraries in the United States and England, and to a lesser degree in some other countries."

It would, of course, be idle to attempt any detailed account of the contents of the Church Collection. General statements are all that is possible as a means of indicating

its richness in the great *desiderata* of the collector. "It has of the Columbus letters of the first voyage, four in Latin, one in Italian (apparently unique), and one in German; of the second voyage it has one of the five known copies of the Scillacio (1494); in other words it has a copy of every edition of which every known copy is not locked up in some public or corporate library, and it has one that is unique. Of the Vespucci publications, including the *Mundus Novus*, it has nineteen titles; about fourteen of the Cortez letters; several of the tracts by Maximilianus Transylvanus on Magellan's first circumnavigation of the globe, one of them being recorded here for the first time. Similarly it has whole groups of editions of works by Peter Martyr, Johann Schoener, Apianus, Oviedo y Valdez, Las Casas, Thevet, Sir Francis Drake, Linschoten, Cartier, Champlain, Captain John Smith, Lescarbot, Hennepin, and the series of Jesuit Relations of New France. The very rare Mexican imprints, prior to the year 1600, are here in quantity; so too are the collections of voyages of Montalboddo Francanzano (*Paesi Novamenti Retrovati*), of DeBry, of Hulsius, of Ramusio, of Hakluyt, of Purchas, etc. The singularly minute descriptions of DeBry's larger and smaller voyages occupy 266 pages; those of Hulsius fill 142 pages."

To form a complete set of the famous *Jesuit Relations* has been the ambition of nearly all the great collectors of Americana, but few, if any, have fully succeeded in attaining their object. A perfect set of all editions and

all issues is, as Mr. Cole says, "the *pons asinorum* of the American collector." A valuable reference list of what constitutes a perfect series of titles with all their known editions and issues is given at the head of the group in the Church Catalogue and will be found most serviceable by bibliographers. This shows a total of forty-one titles to be necessary to a complete series of the *Relations* issued between 1630 and 1680. The Lenox Collection is supposed to contain all forty-one; Mr. Church secured all but three (Nos. 1, 24, and 28 in Mr. Cole's list); the Edward E. Ayer Collection, now in The Newberry Library, Chicago, has all but four (Nos. 24, 28, 35, and 38). No collection contains all the editions and all the variant issues of all forty-one titles.

Nearly all the other famous seventeenth- and eighteenth-century works familiar to students and collectors of Americana are represented by a profusion of first and contemporary editions. Among individual rarities is the *Bay State Psalm Book* (1640), which has been described as "the first and in many respects the most remarkable book in English ever published in North America." Only ten copies of the little volume are at present known, and of these ten only four are perfect copies. Four copies, including the Church, are in private hands; all the others are in public libraries.

The English literature in the Church Collection is of the highest interest, bibliographical and otherwise; about seven hundred and fifty works are described in the two volumes of the Catalogue devoted to it. The headings

are arranged in alphabetical order by authors, artists, or subjects (e.g., Angling; Bewick; Bunyan; Cruikshank; Hours, Books of; Milton; Rowlandson; Shakespeare; Walton, etc.), and under the heading the individual works are given in chronological order. The collations are usually both by signatures and by pagination. Extensive bibliographical notes are appended. They show, among other things, the differences existing in various copies, issues, and editions of the work described, and they give references to the standard bibliographies and other sources of information for further data concerning a book's literary or bibliographical history. Bibliographical information is frequently added as a help in placing the author or artist. The two volumes also contain over three hundred photographic facsimiles of title-pages, etc.

As in the case of the *Americana*, the only descriptive statements here possible must be of a collective or statistical nature—itemized ones are entirely out of the question. Early English printing is represented by notable examples of the presses of Caxton, Pynson, Julian Notary, Wynken de Worde, William Copland, etc. Many of the famous Tudor translations of classic and European authors are found in magnificent copies of their first editions. Among sixteenth-century authors, Shakespeare and Spenser are most fully represented; Butler, Bunyan, Milton, and Walton are the notable names of the seventeenth century. First editions of *Robinson Crusoe*, *Gulliver's Travels*, Fielding's novels, the *Vicar of Wakefield*, etc., are found in copies possessing all the "points" that the most exact-

ing bibliophile could desire. The *Gulliver*, for example, is one of four known copies on large paper. The nineteenth-century authors are the most numerous, and the collection contains many of the rarest and most inaccessible editions of their various works.

The center of interest in the English literature portion of the Church Collection is indubitably the section devoted to Shakespeare. An adequate idea of its completeness can only be had by reading through the two hundred and six pages which catalogue and describe it with a fulness, a minuteness, and a degree of accuracy hitherto unrivaled in the sphere of Shakespearean bibliography. The collection comprises eleven of the twelve different issues or editions of the famous four Folio editions, a greater number of the known variations than has ever before been brought together in a single collection, it is thought. Of the Quarto editions of the poems and individual plays there are thirteen first editions, fifteen second editions, and twenty-seven later ones. Of the plays at one time or another attributed to Shakespeare (the Shakespeare *Apocrypha*), there are six first editions, four second editions, and four of later date. The collection as a whole contains eighty-five editions printed between 1594 and 1689. It is an extraordinary gathering for even a most opulent collector to have made, and the cataloguing of it is a triumph of knowledge, skill, and patience.

The series of editions of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* is one of the finest of its size in any known collection. It

includes copies of the 1st, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 9th editions of the First Part, the 1st and 3d editions of the Second Part, and two spurious editions of the Second Part, all issued between 1678 and 1690. Of Isaac Walton's *Complete Angler*, there are thirty editions noted; the very fine copy of the first edition is in its original binding. The Charles Lamb collection is said to be one of the most complete ever assembled. Among its manuscript treasures is Lamb's proposal of marriage to Miss Kelly.

Mr. Cole's work is in many respects one of the finest examples of really satisfactory and scientific bibliographical description ever produced in this country. This Catalogue will be an enduring monument not only to him who gathered the books, but also to the accomplished bibliographer who has described them with such extraordinary accuracy, minuteness, and completeness. It must for an indefinite period of time be considered one of the most notable monuments of American book collecting and bibliographical description.

The Church Collection is now the possession of Mr. Henry Edwards Huntington, having been purchased by him at private sale. As is well known, Mr. Huntington, through his representatives, was the largest individual buyer at the public sale of the Robert Hoe library. He has also since bought the fine collection of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century English Literature formed by that most discriminating collector, Mr. Beverley Chew, a collection very rich and strong in just those periods where Mr. Church's interest or inclinations did not lead him

to collect intensively. The treasures thus accumulated, together with others secured from different sources, form a private collection of notable extent and value. The future history of what we must now call the Huntington Collection will be watched with eager interest by all collectors, bibliographers, and students of American history and English Literature. In these fields it is probably without a rival among existing private collections.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY OF CHRISTIANIA, 1811–1911, A REVIEW

BY J. C. M. HANSON

THE history of the largest library of Norway, its University and National Library, by the present Chief Librarian, A. C. Drolsum, is a publication which, no doubt on account of its being published in the Norwegian language, has failed to attract the attention of the average American and English librarian and bibliographer. A brief summary of some of its more important points may, therefore, be of interest.

The occasion for its appearance was the centenary of the University Library at Christiania and its approaching removal into a new building. Of the first part devoted to a history of the library, 1811 to 1911, only the first section has appeared, covering the years 1811 to 1876, or until the accession of the present librarian. It is the author's intention in the second section to carry the history down to 1911. The second part, biographical notices of the head librarians prior to Drolsum, has already appeared.

The University Library of Christiania originated in a Royal Resolution of September 2, 1811, in which Frederick VI ordered that a university be founded in Norway, and presented to the same from his own personal possessions the Colbjörnsenske collection of books. He like-

wise decided that the duplicates of the Great Royal Library at Copenhagen should be transferred to the new institution. These duplicates numbered no less than 60,000 volumes. To this was added the private collection already mentioned, numbering between five and six thousand volumes. Additional collections were purchased or presented, and the books collected in Copenhagen ready for shipment to Norway must have numbered not less than 70,000 volumes. G. Sverdrup, professor of Greek at the University of Copenhagen, had in the meanwhile been transferred to the new University in Christiania and as he had taken upon himself the supervision of the collection and shipment of the books, it seemed natural to the authorities at the time that he should also be selected as the first librarian. His salary was to be one hundred barrels of barley per year.

In June, 1813, Sverdrup took up his duties in Christiania. As yet no books had arrived and for this there was a good reason—the war between England and Denmark. England had, in 1807, captured practically the entire Danish fleet and was accordingly complete master of the waters separating Denmark from Norway. No vessel might cross without special permission from the English government. Efforts were made through the Royal Society and its president, Sir Joseph Banks, to secure license for two ships which it was thought might prove sufficient to carry the books to Christiania. The effort failed, and it was not before June, 1815, that the books finally arrived.

In the meantime a few thousand volumes had been secured and Sverdrup asked for the appointment of two assistants, students, for the purpose of listing and placing the books on shelves. His request was granted, and the two young men appointed are said to have catalogued and shelved from seven to eight thousand volumes in two months, working eight hours per day. In spite of the crude cataloguing which no doubt resulted, this must be considered a fair achievement.

The first set of rules adopted for the Library, nine in number, are of interest. They specify, for instance:

1. That manuscripts, prints, first editions, paleotypes, encyclopaedias and dictionaries, maps and drawings, are not to circulate but must be used in the reading-room of the Library.

2. That of works which contain several volumes or parts, only one part may be withdrawn at a given time.

3. That no book may be drawn for more than three weeks.

5. That if a book is returned in bad condition, a new copy must be paid for by the person who has drawn the book.

6. That without special permission from the librarian, no one is admitted to the book stacks and much less permitted to remove books from the shelves.

In June, 1815, the treasures from Copenhagen were finally received. There was no library building available, and the entire collection, in 299 large boxes, was stored in the fortress of Akershus where it remained entirely inaccessible, until finally in the winter of 1816 nineteen rooms were provided in a house previously secured for the use of the University. In this building the Library remained until 1850.

Of the books received from Copenhagen, the duplicates of the Great Royal Library proved less valuable than expected. About one-half, or 30,000 volumes, were found to be duplicates. As for the other lots, presented or purchased in bulk, the results were, as is usually the case, rather disappointing. About 63,000 volumes was the estimate placed on the collections owned by the University in 1816.

The books having been installed, their cataloguing came to be a pressing problem. It was decided to prepare two catalogues on slips, one alphabetically by authors, the second according to the systematic or classed order. The students engaged to write entries were to be paid at the rate of about $1.40 per one hundred cards. The collections to be catalogued had in the meantime reached nearly 90,000 volumes, arranged on shelves, for the most part according to broad classes. Unfortunately only two of the above mentioned nineteen rooms were heated—the reading-room and the delivery-room. As a result, cataloguing operations could not be carried on during the winter months. An insight into other defects and handicaps is obtained from Sverdrup's report for 1825 in which he objects "to the many small rooms into which the library is divided, a feature which doubles the difficulty of administration." He also fears that "the upper story may no longer prove equal to the weight of its learned burdens, but may—unless Apollo intervene—let them down on the heads of the custodians. The roof is defective and although all manner of receptacles are

utilized for the purpose of catching the water which penetrates as a result of rain and melted snow, it has not been possible to prevent damage to many books." In 1826 he further complains of "the open floors, the many and long corridors to which winds have free access, causing a draft which makes it impossible for those compelled to pass through these aeolian channels to escape colds."

In spite of these difficulties the alphabetical catalogue was completed in 1828 in 63 volumes, each volume consisting of the aforementioned slips fastened together. They proved quite serviceable and convenient so long as new slips did not have to be added at frequent intervals. This catalogue was not entirely superseded until after 1870.

The principle governing the purchase of new books, as followed by Sverdrup, was interesting. In the main the efforts of the librarian were to be directed toward securing the most important works in all branches forming a part of the University curriculum. No department was to be favored to the prejudice of another department. Sverdrup says that while he cannot hope to escape suspicion of favoritism, he wishes it known that he recognizes the equal rights of all departments with respect to the acquisition of books. Manuscripts and books in expensive bindings and similar costly works, the authorities have not deemed it advisable to purchase—manuscripts having been omitted because where only a few scattered pieces can be secured they have little diplomatic or scientific

value; expensive bindings or similar costly works are omitted because they may well be classed as literary luxuries. From 1837 on an annual list of accessions was printed, discontinued in 1882, when it was absorbed by "Universitetets-bibliothekets Aarbog."

In the purchase of books the librarian found himself so hedged about by restrictions of various kinds, that the delays in the acquisition of new material resulting therefrom soon became unbearable. The Library Council accordingly asked Sverdrup for suggestions in regard to new regulations to govern acquisition of books and material for the Library. His answer is so characteristic and contains so much good sense, that a part of it is given herewith in free translation:

In a communication of the 4th of January the Honorable Council has asked my opinion in regard to a matter discussed by them, how far the government should be asked to change its resolution of April 26, 1838, covering the methods of procedure in the purchase of books for the University Library and with special reference to an extension of the authority of the Librarian in these matters. I accordingly beg to call the attention of the Honorable Council to a few points which both from the nature of the case as well as from the experience of other librarians, should prove conclusively that the restriction of the librarian's authority with respect to the selection and purchase of books as laid down in the above-mentioned resolution, cannot be considered to be in full agreement with the best interests of the Library. To point this out in detail would require a comprehensive treatise which must be considered superfluous, as the question has already been discussed with the greatest thoroughness and with expert knowledge by men who have made the history of literature, bibliography,

and library science their life work, and who have for a long time presided over some of the largest libraries of Europe.

With and as a result of the adoption of the Royal Resolution of April 25, 1838, there began, in the history of our Library, an epoch through which the majority of the public libraries of Europe had already passed. When Heyne, shortly after 1750, accepted the librarianship of the Library of Göttingen, he found in operation there the same order with reference to the purchase of books which now holds with us. He immediately called attention to the want of unity and harmony from which the Library would suffer through a continued observance of these regulations, and as a result he was given free hand to decide what books should be purchased for the considerable sum appropriated each year for the purpose. Every student of literature knows to what importance and dignity this library has attained during the period which followed.

If we go back to the earlier history of some of the largest libraries, we shall doubtless find the reason for the restrictions placed on the librarian with respect to the purchase of books, restrictions which have in almost all cases since been removed. When the large book collections were opened for public use, everyone expected to find available all publications which he might wish to consult. That they were doomed to disappointment was natural. The same held true with reference to complaints that special classes were favored at the expense of others, or that the librarians purchased only, or in the main, the books which belonged to their own specialties. As a result of these constant complaints, the authority over the selection and purchase of books was taken from the librarians and at some universities transferred to the professors or the faculties, at others to the so-called Library Councils. In some libraries an ill-advised liberality was carried so far that the librarians were ordered to purchase, as soon as they had the means, any book whose title might be noted in a list of desiderata. On this list might be put down

any work not in the possession of the library. It soon became obvious that in this way a large mass of books might be acquired, but no library, that is, no collection built up according to a definite and orderly system. At the same time the book collections themselves now furnished increased opportunity for a more thorough study of the history of literature, whereby the fact was emphasized more and more that there are certain departments of general literature which have an absolute value and which, therefore, should be represented in every important library. That there are also periods of history whose literary productions picture the spirit of the times from which they have originated more faithfully than other periods. These must also be represented in a university library; for they furnish in a measure the guiding stars in the study and observation of the history of mankind, and the thoughtful investigator is principally through them enabled to judge of the phases of this history which must be considered the most important. Through these and similar observations based on a more thorough study of the history of literature, there resulted a clearer conception of what a library ought to be, and it was recognized, that unless administered with constant reference to unity, or according to a definite plan, it could not fulfill its purpose. With this clearer idea of the functions of libraries, the restrictions which had hitherto hampered the administration gradually disappeared. Complaints, however, were not entirely silenced and neither was it to be expected; for stupidity is destined never to be without child or heir. That predilection on the part of some librarian for a special department of knowledge may here and there have caused these dangerous restrictions is more than probable, but the fear that such one-sidedness might prove dangerous has largely disappeared and it will disappear more and more as investigators come to recognize that all departments of knowledge are closely connected with one another, and that they are all to be considered merely as individual phases of one general science.

That the proposition which led to the above-mentioned Royal Resolution has its origin in suspicion of the Library administration or lack of confidence in it, seems to me so much more reasonable as in the documents referring to this matter, sent to me, I find no reason for the proposal or, at any rate, none that seems to me worthy of an answer. It may be that the proposal originated in that peculiar lack of confidence in one's self and in everything which pertains to public service, which seems peculiar to our time, a time which otherwise appears to be quite satisfied with itself. This lack of confidence finds its expression in an incessant demand for control and guaranties in everything, even the most minute branch of public admimistration, and it is difficult to determine where the echo of the demand ceases. That a proper control must everywhere be considered beneficial cannot be doubted. On the other hand, it appears to me equally certain that there are institutions whose development must be hampered by minute control and where the administration ought to be given freer hands. Among such institutions I should class public libraries, particularly in so far as the selection and purchase of books is concerned. In the administration of a library, as in the administration of every other institution of considerable importance, there must be unity, and with reference to the acquisition of scientific publications, one of the most important branches of library administration, definite regulations and firm principles permitting of exceptions only in special cases.

The librarian must know the institution over which he presides, even to its most minute details; he must have an extensive knowledge, not only of literary history in general, but of its special departments in order that he may recognize gaps and defects in the various classes and subsections of the library, and know the publications which must be obtained in order to fill these gaps; he must observe constantly every branch of literature, even to its latest developments, so as to be in a position to judge how far the most recent literary productions are likely to further the development

of knowledge, or represent mere popular presentations, not a thorough treatise on some definite subject. With critical eye he must scan as many as possible of the important literary and critical reviews in every branch of literature. If to this is added a thorough knowledge of bibliography, languages, and other branches, properly required of one who is to administer a library and especially to decide on selection of books, it will readily be seen that we have before us a task which requires a man's entire time and continuous application.

I have already, in a communication of August 20, 1836, called attention to the results of the present haphazard methods governing purchases. I have shown, that sums which might better have been devoted to the acquisition of works of permanent value, have been expended in the purchase of merely ephemeral publications. The fact is frequently lost sight of that no matter how considerable the sum appropriated each year by the nation for the increase of books, it is by no means sufficient for the acquisition of the more important works which appear each year in the literature of various countries. As far as the present development of the Library is concerned, no control can well be exercised by the librarians. They act at present merely as the agents of the various faculties. . . . . If a more definite suggestion is desired, I would beg to submit for consideration the regulations governing the new organization of the Royal Library in Berlin which places the authority over the book funds with the chief librarian, with obligation, however, to confer, not only with the other librarians, but to act with due reference to recommendations received from various professors of the University.

The result of Sverdrup's proposal was the abolition of the Royal Resolution of April 26, 1838, and the adoption of a new resolution dated November 11, 1844. This new resolution specifies that the Academic Council must

twice a year secure from the various faculties proposals in regard to the acquisition of books for the University Library, these proposals then to be referred to the librarian in order that he may be guided by them in the purchase of books. This order has remained in force until the present time. As the different branches of knowledge have become more and more specialized, proposals for purchase have gradually come to emanate from specialists in each department. The rule of the Library has always been to satisfy every demand from the University professors so far as appropriations would permit.

The report further shows that Sverdrup, though only a relatively small portion of his time could be devoted to the Library, and though his main reputation will probably depend on his political rather than on his library and bibliographic career, had nevertheless a clear grasp of the needs of the institution. It is probable that he benefited largely by the advice and assistance of certain of his associates. He was fortunate in having on his staff at this time especially one man of pre-eminent bibliographic and bibliothecal talent, F. W. Keyser, who entered the service of the University Library in 1820 and later, in 1845, succeeded to the chief librarianship. Keyser had from the outset applied himself to the service of the Library with the most unselfish devotion. There is ample evidence that Sverdrup appreciated the efforts of his associate and it is perhaps due to Keyser more than to anyone else that so much excellent work was accomplished during the last twenty-five years of Sverdrup's

administration. Sverdrup's own time was, as already intimated, rather too much absorbed by extraneous duties and activities to fulfill the duties of a librarian as outlined in his own communication to the Academic Council—a fact of which he was himself conscious, and which he has freely acknowledged in his letters.

As stated, Keyser succeeded to the librarianship in 1845. The first important achievement of his administration was the erection of a new library building. That the architecture of this building did not slavishly follow the type of construction then prevalent in Europe, but broke with it in various respects, chiefly in the plans for book stacks, is probably in no small measure due to Keyser's advice and influence. The new building was one of the first to carry out the idea that no case should be so high but that a person of average height might be able to reach a book on the top shelf without the use of ladders. An approach to this had already been made by Fr. von Gärtner in the new building of the Hof u. Staats-Bibliothek in München, but Grosch, the architect of the University of Christiania Library, had succeeded in developing this and other features to a point, where it may safely be said that the building planned by him and Keyser in 1850 was far in advance of other large library structures of the time. That it did not exercise a greater influence on the library architecture of Europe during the next twenty to thirty years, is probably due to its secluded location, in a country then not so frequently visited by strangers as at the present time.

The removal of the books and equipment to the new building was in some respects a remarkable achievement. While the entire collection numbered nearly 120,000 volumes, its removal was accomplished by Keyser himself with no other help than a few laborers, and moreover without discontinuing the regular library service for a single day. This lack of trained help was due to the fact that one of his assistants had recently died while the other was absent because of illness. As a result, Keyser was not only obliged to supervise the packing of the books at one end, but he must with his own hands place the books on shelves in the new building. The entire expenditure of moving, exclusive of Keyser's salary, amounted to $154.00.

That the administration of a large university library with only two assistants necessitated certain short cuts in methods of service, goes without saying. As an illustration may be quoted the rather patriarchal way in which the loan of books to professors was regulated. Large numbers of books were issued to individual members of the faculty or to departments as practically permanent loans. When such books were called for it was customary to send a messenger, but as a messenger was not always available, the person who desired the book was frequently entrusted with the charging slip and permitted to take it to the residence of the professor in question. In most cases the business was transacted without any serious outbreaks. There were, however, professors whose reputations were such that few, if any, students

ever ventured to approach them with requests for books drawn by them from the Library.

After forty-three years of continuous service, Keyser asked to be released from his duties. This was in 1863. He was still in good health, but felt that the administration might better be entrusted to a younger man. For years after his resignation he continued to put in an appearance in the Library almost daily, devoting himself to the cataloguing of arrears and the compilation of the annual catalogue of accessions. Drolsum states that it was his practice to note all books lost during his administration through failure on the part of borrowers to return them. These he replaced out of his own pocket. Keyser, unlike his famous brother Rudolf, the historian, did not publish anything to speak of. Nevertheless, his unselfish devotion in the service of the Library and of its users proved to be of greatest importance and value. With Ebert he could well adopt as his motto, *Aliis inserviendo consumor.*

Keyser's successor was Botten-Hansen, 1864 to 1869. The fame of the latter will always rest on his work in journalism, history, and literature, rather than on his achievements as a librarian and bibliographer. An inquiry into the state of the Library was undertaken soon after his succession to office and proved conclusively that unless additional help was provided, the cataloguing must fall into arrears. The communications which passed between the librarian and the Library Council in respect to this matter show that appreciation of the real problem

of the Library was none too keen among the members of the Council. They seemed to think that the appointment of an outsider to be paid according to the number of catalogue cards turned out would solve all the difficulties. That the revision and oversight of the cataloguing of such a person would add greatly to the burdens of the librarian, they evidently failed to realize at all; likewise that there were other duties besides cataloguing connected with the administration of a large library, and which required expert assistance. While the librarian held out for the engagement of a permanent assistant to be appointed on a regular salary, he was finally forced to submit an estimate of the amount which he considered a reasonable compensation for cataloguing one hundred titles. The estimate submitted called for $1.00 per hundred titles for original entries, $0.63 per hundred for entries copied. A rapid worker cataloguing ten books per hour could thus earn about $1.00 per day, estimating four hours of actual work daily.

For the librarian and his assistants it must have been humiliating to see the value of their efforts not only greatly underestimated by the Council, but actual hints thrown out that the arrears in cataloguing were due to lack of application and zeal on the part of the Library staff. It was perhaps fortunate that no cataloguer could be obtained on the terms set down by the Council, and the librarian accordingly had an opportunity to renew his original recommendation, that a permanent assistant be engaged. Moreover, Keyser, who probably realized better

than anyone else the danger of allowing inexperienced assistants to tamper with the cataloguing, continued his work on the arrears which dated from his own administration. The ultimate outcome was the appointment of an additional assistant at a regular salary.

Perhaps the most notable achievement of Botten-Hansen's brief administration was his success in impressing on the authorities the necessity of collecting and preserving a larger share of the literary output of Norway than had hitherto been possible. For this purpose he secured not only an increase in appropriation, but also numerous valuable gifts which helped materially toward the development of the national collections of the Library.

With L. Daa, 1869–1876, there succeeded to the librarianship once more a man whose reputation as a librarian has been entirely overshadowed by his fame as a writer, especially on historical topics. As an historian Daa realized the importance of securing and preserving the current publications which would form the source material for future historians. He made special efforts to obtain for the University the newspapers of the country, and as there was no law compelling publishers to deposit copies with the Library, and as funds for their purchase were not forthcoming, he was obliged to depend largely on the good will of editors and publishers. That he succeeded in impressing upon them the importance of preserving copies of their papers in the Library, is seen from the acquisitions of the period. In 1876 Daa was appointed to the professorship of history and his place

was filled by the appointment of the present librarian, A. C. Drolsum, author of the work which has here been briefly summarized and commented upon.

Drolsum was born in 1846 and entered the service of the Library in 1870. It is chiefly due to his efforts that the Library can now point to a splendid department containing the national literature of Norway. It has thus become, in reality as well as in name, the National Library. Drolsum's literary productions have been mainly along historical and political lines, and as a writer and lecturer on national and political questions of the day he has for years been a prominent figure in the intellectual life of Norway.

The collection and preservation of the national literature begun and carried forward by his predecessors, chiefly Botten-Hansen and Daa, but which under Drolsum assumed a more definite and systematic form, finally culminating in the practical remodeling of the University Library along the lines of a national institution, will be looked upon as one of the great accomplishments of his administration. This and the planning of the new library building will no doubt stand out as the crowning achievements of his busy career.

The writer had the pleasure of visiting the University Library of Christiania in the summer of 1907. In spite of its splendid collections, it was evident that the staff was entirely too small to cope with all the difficult problems of a large university and national library. Funds for the development of certain lines, e.g., the collection

of Norwegian-American literature, clearly within the sphere of the National Library of Norway, were lacking, catalogues for the public were still to be provided, and many important gaps to be filled, particularly in the foreign sections. With the occupation of the new building is sure to come a new era of development. The state will then be called upon to provide the funds needed to place the Library on a sound working basis with respect to staff and equipment. Like most of the large libraries, at any rate in the Germanic and Anglo-American countries, the University Library of Christiania has deemed it advisable to build up a systematic catalogue. This catalogue must be completed and supplemented, either by an alphabetical index of subjects, or by a separate alphabetical subject catalogue. Its author catalogue must be duplicated, or otherwise made available for the public. With these improvements and a fair and suitable increase in the funds appropriated for purchases, the Library should, in its efficiency and service, be able to measure up with any university library of Northern Europe.

JOINT MEETING OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA AND THE COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIANS ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 3, 1913, IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOM OF THE HARPER MEMORIAL LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The meeting was opened by Dr. Ernest D. Burton, Director of the University of Chicago Libraries. He extended the most cordial greetings of the University of Chicago to the assembly and invited Mr. Charles H. Gould, the President of the Bibliographical Society of America, to preside over the meeting.

The first number of the program consisted of a paper on "Efficiency and Bibliographical Research" by Mr. Aksel G. S. Josephson. This paper is reprinted in full in this number of the *Papers*. The discussion on Mr. Josephson's paper was opened by Dr. A. C. von Noé.

The second number of the program was an illustrated lecture on University Library Buildings by Mr. T. W. Koch. This was followed by an illustrated report on the new building plan of the Harvard University Library by Dr. Walter Lichtenstein.

On the same day an informal meeting of several members of the Council for the Bibliographical Society, took place. A discussion was had as to whether the *Bulletin* and the *Papers* of the Bibliographical Society should be merged into one quarterly periodical, and whether the next regular meeting should take place at Minneapolis. Invitations to meet there had been received from President George E. Vincent of the University of Minnesota, Governor Adolf O. Eberhard of Minnesota, Mayor James C. Haynes of Minneapolis, Mayor Herbert P. Keller of St. Paul, and Secretary

Warren Upham of the Minnesota Historical Society. It was decided to submit these two questions to all the members of the Council for a written vote. The majority of these written votes was in favor of the proposition.

NOTES AND NEWS

Select List of References on the Conservation of Natural Resources in the United States.—It was compiled under the direction of Hermann H. B. Meyer, chief Bibliographer of the Library of Congress, and contains over six hundred titles.

The Pratt Institute Free Library Quarterly Booklist has appeared for April, 1913, and contains a large number of titles on a variety of subjects. Of especial value are the short analytics below every title.

Festschrift für Paul Schwenke.—A number of German, Austrian, and Scandinavian Librarians and Bibliophiles have published a volume "Beiträge zum Bibliotheks- und Buchwesen, Paul Schwenke zum 20. März 1913 gewidmet." It is a Quarto of 308 pages and contains the picture of Paul Schwenke and 35 plates. Only 215 numbered copies are printed of which no more than 180 will be sold. The regular price of the book is 50 Marks, and for a few copies of an *edition de luxe* 80 Marks are charged. It is a magnificent contribution of German scholarship.

Announcement

In its eighteenth meeting held at Hotel Kaaterskill on Wednesday, June 25, 1913, the Bibliographical Society decided that in future only one publication should be issued by the Society. It should appear four times a year, January 1, April 1, July 1, and October 1, and be called *Papers*. This new quarterly should take the place of the former *Papers* and of the *Bulletin*, published by the Bibliographical Society.

The present issue combines the regular January and April numbers of the *Papers*. The editor hopes that it will be possible in the future to publish the *Papers* regularly at the appointed dates.

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THE PAPERS OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Edited by

ADOLF C. VON NOÉ

CARL B. RODEN
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AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON
Publication Committee

The Society does not hold itself responsible for opinions expressed by contributors of papers

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THE SULZBERGER COLLECTION OF SONCINO BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

BY MAX RADIN

INTEREST in old books is a source of perennial delight to right-thinking men. The revolution accomplished by printing so far transcends all political revolutions in its permanent effects, that we cannot fail to look upon the time of Gutenberg and Fust as a time when miracles—or, at any rate, a miracle—were performed, and to examine with the liveliest interest the mementoes of that period.

Some of the printers of the earliest books bear names familiar even to the half-educated—Gutenberg, Caxton, Aldus, Wynkyn de Worde. Even later printers have achieved a popularity, sometimes wholly undeserved, such as the Elzevirs of Holland. Collectors, of course, are familiar with the names and imprints of all of them, and among collectors the books of the Soncino press have always had a high value.

In the year 1483, a printing press was set up at Soncino in the then duchy of Milan by a certain Israel Nathan, son of Samuel. The family came originally from Fürth and Speyer, from which latter place, it may be remembered, the first printer came to Venice. The first books issued by Israel Nathan were Hebrew, but the possession of a plant rendered it a simple matter to transfer his skill to the production of books in other languages, especially

Latin and Italian. Israel's son, Joshua, or his nephew or grandson, Gershom, adopted the place-name Soncino as their surname—a practice still in vogue among Italian Jews. The press was transferred to various cities—Soncino, Casal Maggiore, Naples, Brescia, Barco, Fano, Pesaro, Ortona a Mare, Rimini. Finally, after 1527, Gershom removed to Constantinople and continued the printing of books there and at Salonica.

For Hebrew bibliography, the Soncino prints are, of course, of fundamental value. The highest qualities of printed books, care in the cutting and casting of types, skill and cleanness of execution, are exhibited in them. But the enormous demand for books which the High Renaissance created made it necessary for all existing presses to help in supplying it. The Aldi, at Venice, are credited, and justly, with an enormous share in the furthering of learning. The share of the Soncini in this matter has never been properly appraised. It was, however, considerable. A very large number of Latin writers were issued by them, among them *editiones principes*, generally ignored by bibliographers. It may be remembered that for many of the lesser Latin authors the paucity of manuscripts makes the early editions themselves as valuable as manuscripts, and the value is increased, if we have any means of judging the fidelity and care of the editors. We know enough of Jerome Soncino's methods and those of the scholars who acted as his editors, to place large confidence in the accuracy of their work.

Gershom Soncino, the successor of Israel Nathan, evidently received, besides his Hebrew education, an adequate secular training as well. It was under his direction that the press was constantly moved from one city to another, evidently in accordance with the varying tolerance granted to members of his faith by the various cities and communes of Italy. He obtained the service and advice of several scholars, notably Lorenzo Bevilacqua, known as Laurentius Abstemius, a humanist of great distinction who is in a fair way to be forgotten. Gershom among his gentile friends called himself Jerome—Girolamo in Italian, Hieronymus in Latin—and as Jerome Soncino, enjoyed public expression of the esteem of Abstemius and his circle.

Abstemius was director under Duke Guido Ubaldo of the great Library at Urbino, which had been brought together by that prince and exemplar of Renaissance despots, Federico di Montefeltre, the model of Castiglione's "Courtier." Abstemius is scarcely more than mentioned in the great *Encyclopedia Italiana*, or the French *Dictionnaire de biographie universelle*. References to Gruter's *Thesaurus*, to Fabricius' *Bibliotheca*, and Mazzuchelli's *Scrittori d'Italia* exhaust the bibliography, and two works are all that are credited to him. The prefaces of the books of the Sulzberger collection, themselves, give better and fuller information.

Jerome Soncino, too, merits greater attention as a personality than he has hitherto received. His Hebrew books, though not the very earliest, are among the finest

typographical specimens of their kind. In 1488, he issued the first Hebrew Bible. His edition of 1494 was the one used by Luther for his translation. Other books, responsa of the great mediaeval jurists, tractates of the Talmud, portions of the Bible with commentaries, were issued from time to time, for the use primarily of Jews. It may be stated, incidentally, that two very fine Hebrew Soncinos are in the library of General Rush C. Hawkins, viz., the *Mibhar ha-Penninim* or Choice of Pearls, of Solomon ibn Gebirol, printed at Soncino in 1484, and the *Ha-Rokeach* of R. Eleazar ben Judah of Worms, printed at Fano in 1505.

In 1510, at Pesaro, Jerome published an *Introductio ad litteras hebraicas* which Aldus often reprinted, very incorrectly. It was Jerome who introduced the custom of using a typographical mark in his books. The mark in his case was a double tower, of the origin and significance of which we know nothing.

Jerome's last Italian book, printed at Cesena in 1527, was A. Zenofonte's *Formolare di lettere d'amore.* Conditions had become vastly more attractive in Turkey than in Italy. Accordingly, we find him shortly after in Constantinople, and at Salonica where the Soncinos settled. Some of them attained high distinction in their communities, and, for nearly the whole century, Soncino books were issued by members of the family. These later Soncinos, although as fine in their work as the Italian examples, have less bibliographic value because of their relatively more recent date.

"Soncinates" enjoyed an almost immediate vogue among book-collectors when members of that gentle craft became numerous. Zeno Apostolo in his *Dissertatio* published at Venice in 1752 (II, 297) calls Jerome *impressoria arte primarius et doctissimus rerum reconditarum* ("prince of the printing craft and most learned in hidden lore"). The *Encyclopedia Italiana* speaks of his books as *tanto decantate* ("books over which such paeans have been chanted"). Scarcely any one of the great reportoria such as Hein or Brunet is without a large number of them. Some Soncinates have commanded very high prices at book auctions. Many an individual collection has regarded the gaining possession of as many as five or six a noteworthy achievement.

It is for that reason the more necessary to call special attention to what is certainly the finest and largest Soncinate collection in this country, and probably one of the finest in the world, viz., the Sulzberger collection in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary at 531 W. 123d St., New York.

The collection owes its inception and increase wholly to the munificence and discriminating scholarship of Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia, one of the founders and trustees of the Seminary. Most of the books were formerly his private property and were transferred to the Seminary together with many others of his books, in order to put them to larger public uses. Later additions have, in every case, been purchased by him directly for the Seminary Library. There the whole collection is

now housed, a monument *aere perennius* it is to be hoped, carefully shielded from *Anobium pertinax*, *Blatta teutonica*, and the other enemies of books, so entertainingly discussed in the little volume of Mr. Blades.

The librarian of the Seminary, Professor Alexander Marx, has courteously permitted me to examine the books and has made valuable suggestions which his extensive bibliographic knowledge rendered nothing less than authoritative.

A brief Soncino bibliography will be appended. One book, however, must be considered separately—the treatise of Manzoni. In 1883, S. Giacomo Manzoni, a distinguished scholar and statesman of the New Italy, began the publication of his *Annali tipografici dei Soncino*. Vol. III was issued at Bologna in 1883; vol. II in 1886. Vol. I, which was to be a general introduction, was never published. For completeness and accuracy of judgment, for keenness of critical insight, Manzoni's book is a model. It is absolutely indispensable for those interested in Soncinates. Unfortunately it is out of print and will doubtless itself become a rarity very soon.

In the following list the books are arranged chronologically. Directly after the number, Manzoni's number is placed, and for detailed description the reader is referred to the *Annali*.

1. Manz. No. 2. Abstemius, Laurentius: Epaminondae clarissimi Thebanorum ducis vita. [Life of Epaminondas.] The title-page, which contained a brief dedication to Cesare Borgia, is missing. 4°. Fano, April 30, 1502.

2. Manz. No. 6. Sextus Pythagoricus: Enchyridion. [Manual.] The prologue is dated at Fano, May 15, 1502.

This is the editio princeps of a much-discussed manual [cf. Manzoni III, 21], translated from Greek into Latin, by Rufinus.

3. Manz. No. 7. Petrarca, Francesco: Opere Volgari. Sonetti et canzoni in laude di Madonna Laura. [Sonnets to Laura.] Dedicated by Jerome Soncino to Cesare Borgia. 4°. Fano, July 7, 1503.

4. Manz. No. 10. Petrarca, Franciscus: Carmen in laudem Hieronymi. Hieronymus: De Monacho Captivo, De Paulo Primo Eremita. Hilarius: De Maria Magdalena. Basilus Magnus: De Vita Solitaria. 8°. Fano, July 23, 1504.

5. Manz. No. 13. Cornelius Nepos: De vita Catonis Senioris. Sextus Aurelius: De Vitis Caesarum. Benvenutus Imolensis: De eadem re. 8°. Fano, 1504.

This book contains a very important dedication by Abstemius to Duke Guidobaldo of Urbino, in which a great deal of interesting information is given of the Duke's father, Frederick of Montefeltre.

6. Manz. No. 15*b*. Testamentum Porcelli. [Last Will of a little pig.] Abstemius, Laurentius: Hecatomythium Secundum; De Verbis Communibus. Dedicated by Abstemius to Angelo Griphoni. 8°. Fano, May 7, 1505.

The famous little parody which forms the first part of this book is most accessibly read in Peck and Arrowsmith, *Roman Life in Prose and Verse*. This book is further noteworthy in mentioning a work of Abstemius—the *De Verbis Communibus* which together with No. 1, the *Life of Epaminondas*, is not mentioned in most lists of his writings.

7. Manz. No. 17. Pyndarus: Bellum Troianum. Maphaeus Veggius: Astyanax, Epigrammata Quaedam. Dedicated by Abstemius to Ramberto Malatesta Sogliani. Fano, 1505.

Bound with the Aldine edition of Juvenal and Persius (1501) of which the Persius is missing. The Juvenal contains a number of very old marginal notes, none of which however have any value for the text.

8. Manz. No. 18. Pacificus Maximus: Opera, i. e. Lucretia, Virginia. 8°. Fano, 1506. In the original binding; brown morocco stamped with Florentine lilies.

9. Manz. No. 28. Cornazano: De re Militari. Dedicated by Jerome Soncino to John Sforza. 8°. Pesaro, May 7, 1507.

10. Manz. No. 23. Marcus Vigerius (Card.): Decacordum Christianum. Dedicated to Julius II. Folio. Fano, August 10, 1507.

Manzoni calls this the most beautiful volume ever issued from Jerome Soncino's press [III, 123]. A number of vellum copies are known which are extremely rare. However, even those printed on paper are among the less common group of Soncinates and are highly esteemed by collectors.

11. Manz. No. 32. [Gerardus Cremonensis] Tehorice (Theorice) Planetarum. Dedicated by the epitomatizer Leonardo Cauneo to John Sforza. Folio. Pesaro, April 1, 1508.

A very rare book.

12. Manz. No. 33. Arrianus: De rebus gestis Alexandri. Translated from Greek into Latin by Bart. Faccio. Folio. Pesaro, June 9, 1508.

Very rare.

13. Manz. No. 59. Probus: Institutio Artium. Cornelius Fronto: De nominibus verborumque differentiis. Phoca: De Aspiratione. Folio. Pesaro, February 12, 1511.

14. *Not in Manzoni.* Antonius Mancinelli: Thesaurus de varia constructione. Preface dated at Rome, 1490. Pesaro, February 12, 1511.

This volume is remarkable for more than one reason. In the first place, it is printed, i.e., finished, on exactly the same day as No. 13—a most unusual circumstance in early presses. Its absence from the *Annali* is extraordinary, and that is still further emphasized by the fact that this identical book is found in Manzoni as No. 75 where it is dated at Ancona, October 17, 1513, and its publisher is given as Bernard Guerralda, *expensis Hier. Soncini*, i.e., printed by Guerralda with Soncino's presses. A copy of this Ancona publication is at the Magliabecchia in Florence.

Manzoni discusses (III, 325) the relations between the press established at Ancona by Guerralda and Oliva and that of the Soncinos. Three of his numbers, 75, 80, and 101, are books printed by Guerralda on Soncino's press. In connection with No. 101, Manzoni [III, 418] suggests that similar works were lost, a suggestion strikingly confirmed by No. 22 of this list (*q.v.*).

15. Manz. No. 64. Antonius (Archbp. of Florence): Confessionale aureo insieme con uno tractato dela virtude [Medicina del Animo]. 8°. Pesaro, October 9, 1511.

This volume is relatively common. The second edition (Manz. No. 106) is extremely rare.

16. Manz. No. 65. Palaephatus: Fragmenta de historiis incredibilibus. Translated from Greek into Latin by Abstemius(?). The preface contains a eulogy by Abstemius of Jerome Soncino. Pesaro, October 24, 1511.

17. Manz. No. 69. Privilegia et indulgentie fratrum minorum ordinis Sancti Francisci. 8°. Pesaro, 1511–1512.

18. Manz. No. 70. P. Aelius Solinus: De Situ Orbis. Vibius Sequester: De fluminibus, etc. Provinciarum totius orbis nomina. Edited by Alexander Gaboardus who followed a Venetian copy in the case of Solinus. The Aldine edition of Vibius which is two years later is often mentioned in bibliographies. This copy seems to have escaped the notice of editors. Large folio. Pesaro, January 31, 1512.

19. Manz. No. 73. Loca ignorata hactenus in Ibin Ovidii in Officiis Ciceronis in Virgilio in Tibullo, etc. Pesaro, May 11, 1513.

Very rare.

20. Manz. No. 81. Cicondelli: Orationes cuiuscumque generis maxime et gratie et utilitatis. 8°. Pesaro, 1514.

This is probably the copy of which Manzoni speaks (*Annali*, III, 354). As one of two copies known, it is an extremely rare book.

21. Manz. No. 86. Privilegia fratrum eremitarum Sancti Augustini. 4°. Fano, May 18, 1515.

The vellum binding of this book was a leaf from an illuminated thirteenth-century MS of the *Digest* of Justinian [XLIII, 1 and 2] with elaborate marginal commentary.

22. *Not in Manzoni.* Hylarius: Expositio pulcherrima hymnorum per annum secundum curiam amplius impressa ai—oiiii. 8°. On the last page we read, Anconae per Bernardum

Guerraldum Vercellensem expensis Hieronymi Soncini anno domini MCCCCCXV Aug. xiii.

This is accordingly one of the books printed by Guerralda at Ancona [cf. No. 14], and is evidently one of the books so printed which as Manzoni suggests had disappeared from collections.

23. Manz. No. 92. Michael Marullus: Epigrammata numquam alias impressa. M. Antonius Flaminius: Carmina, Ecloga Thyrsis. 8°. Fano, September 13, 1515.

24. Manz. No. 94. Pyndarus: De bello Troiano. Mapheus: Astyanax, Epigrammata quaedam diversorum au(c)torum. Fano, October 10, 1515.

This is probably the least rare of all the Soncino prints. A second edition; cf. No. 7.

25. Manz. No. 96. Octavius Cleophilus: Opera Numquam alias impressa. Anthropotheomachia. Historia de bello Fanensi et quaedam alia. 8°. Fano, January 29, 1516.

26. Manz. No. 98. Statuta sive Sanctiones et ordinamenta Aesinae civitatis. Folio. Fano, October 31, 1516.

A very rare and beautiful book in its original boards. One copy was kept by the city of Iesi printed on vellum.

27. Manz. No. 108. Peter Galatini: De arcanis catholicae veritatis. Folio. Ortona a Mare, February 13, 1518.

28. Manz. No. 109. Cornazano: De re militari novamente impressa. Ortona a Mare, March 17, 1518.

The second edition of this work; cf. No. 9.

29. Manz. No. 110. Homer: De murum felisque pugna. Latin version of Oliverii. Ortona a Mare, 1518.

A reprint of the Aldine edition of 1494.

30. Manz. No. 121. Faustino Perisauli: De honesto appetitu; de triumpho stultitiae. Rimini, 1524.

One additional book which appears in book sellers' catalogues as a Soncinate has probably no right to that designation.

31. Hieronymus Angerianus: Erotopaignion. Eclogae, De Obitu Lydae, De Vero Poeta, De Parthenope. On the last page appears Parthenopae (i.e., Naples), February, 1520.

The book was considered a product of the Soncino press on the strength of its type, but the resemblance is not sufficiently strong to make the ascription even probable.

One other very curious and rare book which, although not a Soncinate, may be mentioned in this connection, is an account of the Council of Trent, printed at Trent by a Jew, Jacob Marcaria.

32. De Concilio Tridentino et omnibus patribus in eo congregatis: Vincenzo Zannelli: Sylva. Riva di Trento, 1563.

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Federico Sacchi: I tipografi ebrei a Soncino. Cremona, 1877.

Paolo Ceruti: Biografia Soncinate.

Jewish Encyclopedia: Article "Soncino," with a chronological list of Hebrew books published by the press.

Enciclopedia Italiana: Article "Soncino."

G. Fumagalli: Lexicon Typographicum Italiae (in French), i.e., Dictionnaire géographique d'Italie pour servir à l'histoire de l'imprimerie dans ce pays. Florence, 1905, pp. 397–98.

New York City

WISCONSIN VERSE

A COMPILATION OF THE TITLES OF VOLUMES OF VERSE WRITTEN BY AUTHORS BORN OR RESIDING IN THE STATE OF WISCONSIN

BY OSCAR WEGELIN

THE following list is compiled chiefly from the collection of Wisconsin verse formed by Mr. Henry E. Legler, now librarian of the Chicago Public Library.

Several years ago the compiler was fortunate enough to secure this invaluable gathering of titles, and it now graces the shelves of the library of Henry Cady Sturges of New York, a collector of American poetry whose collection (among those in private hands) ranks second to none.

A more extensive collection of the books of verse by Wisconsin authors does not exist, as many of the books contained therein are "unique," or nearly so. While this collection was in my possession I made copies of the titles and these, with a few additions, are contained in the list which follows:

ADAMS, MARY M. The Choir Visible; a poem written for the opening of the Woman's Club, Madison, Wis. Privately printed [1893] 12mo. pp. 12.

ADAMS. The | Choir | Visible | by | Mary M. Adams. | Published by | Way & Williams | Chicago | MDCCCXCVII | 12 mo. pp. 185.

* Cover and title-page from designs by Frank Hazenplug.

ADAMS. The Message of the Dead. Privately printed. [1895]. 12 mo. pp. 14.

ADAMS. Sonnets and | Songs | By Mary M. Adams | author of "The Choir Visible" | G. P. Putnam's Sons | New York and London | The Knickerbocker Press | MCMI | 12 mo. pp. 167.

AIKENS-JOHNSON, STELLA. Verses | by | Stella Aikens-Johnson | Milwaukee: | 1895 | 16mo. pp. 77—[2]. [Portrait of the authoress.]

ALLEN, CHARLES HERMANN. Educational Progress | Its Foibles and Its Fads | After, but a great ways behind, an old Poem | By Prof. Charles H. Allen | San Jose | Read at the | California State Teachers' Association, San Francisco | December, 1897 | 12mo. pp. 12.

ALLEN. Selected Poems | of | Charles Herman Allen, | [Four lines of verse] | San Jose, California. | 1900. | 12mo. pp. 42. [Portrait of the author.]

* This writer also issued a broadside poem entitled The Real Hero, printed in gold 8vo. N.P. N.D. [Signed C. H. A.]

ALLERTON, ELLEN P. Annabel | and | Other Poems, | By Ellen P. Allerton. | New York: | John B. Alden, Publisher. | 1885. | 12mo. pp. 153.

ALLIN, ABBY. Home Ballads: | A | Book for New Englanders. In Three Parts. | By Abby Allin. | [Two lines From Shakspeare.] | Boston and Cambridge; | James Munroe and Company. | MDCCCLI | 12mo. pp. 238.

ANNEKE MATHILDA FRANCISKA. Oithono, oder die Tempelweihe. Milwaukee, 1844.

* A poem in dramatic form produced in Milwaukee in 1882.

BAIR, LIBBIE C. | In The Land of Fancy | and Other Poems | By Libbie C. Bair | F. Tennyson Neely |

114 Fifth Avenue 96 Queen Street |
New York London |

12mo. pp. 209. [9 illustrations.]

BAKER, MYRON E. Vacation Thoughts; | A collection of Poems | By Myron E. Baker. | Madison, Wis: | Democrat Printing Company, | 1887. | 16mo. pp. 186.

BARRETT, J. O. Immortelles | of | Love. | By J. O. Barrett.| [Two lines from Soul Seer.] | Boston, Mass. | Colby and Rich, | No. 9 Montgomery Place. | 1874. | 12mo. pp. 118—[2].

BEADLE, JANE E. The Play of Gold. Versified story of moral interest. Milwaukee, 1887. pp. 82.

BENNETT, SANFORD FILLMORE. The Pioneers | An Idyl of the Middle-West | By | Sanford Fillmore Bennett | Chicago | R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company | 1898 | 12mo. pp. 82—[1]. [Portrait of the author.]

* A memorial volume by the author of "The Sweet By-and-By."

BERWICK, CLARA. Fragments | By Clara Berwick | Superior, Wis: | Hallock-Harmon-Leader Co., Publishers | 1893. | 12mo. pp. 56.

* Printed on one side of sheet only.

BIELFELD, H. A. Gedichte | von | H. A. Bielfeld. | Milwaukee, Wis. | Druck der Freidenker Publishing Co., | 1889. | 16mo. pp. 196.

BOND, LEDA [MRS. NATTIE DOUGHERTY FELDSMITH]. Dew Drops. Poems By Leda Bond. Milwaukee: Evening Wisconsin Press, 1896.

BOOTH, MARY H. C. Wayside Blossoms | among | Flowers from German Gardens. | by Mary H. C. Booth. | Heidelberg, Germany. | Bangel & Schmitt. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. | S. C. West. | 1864. | 16mo. pp. 190—[1].

* Printed at Darmstadt, Germany.

Another edition. Philadelphia: 1865. 12mo. pp. 106.

* Contains numerous additional poems.

BRALEY, BERTON. The Oracle On | Smoke | Being a few Utterances in a sim- | ple and not at all Delphic | Style, with certain So- | called poems there | among scattered | All reported and writ by | Berton Braley | Madison, Wisconsin | 1905 | 12mo. pp. 28 —[1] and printed covers [illustrated].

BREESE, J. T. Oswald Grey and Hattie Thornton: A Poem. Milwaukee, 1873. 12mo. pp. 63.

Brinton, Beulah. Behold the Woman; parable sequel to Man is Love. Bayview Herald Publishing Co., 1886. 12mo. pp. 171.

* Prose and verse.

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* The productions in this little volume are the result of a broken and scattered effort through a period of 45 years, most of the time amid the cares and anxiety necessary, in the case of the poor man, to the rearing of a moderately large family.

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* Contains Jubilee Ode, By Professor William Frederic Giese.

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LAMB, CHARLES WOODWARD. Cradle Songs | Charles Woodward Lamb | [Menasha, Wisconsin, 1905.] 16mo. 12 unnumbered leaves.

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* Professor Lochemes has published poems, reviews, and sketches in English, German, and Pennsylvania-German, in European and American magazines, and has contributed poems to several collections.

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* The author was deprived of his sight.

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* Mr. Henry E. Legler in *A Wisconsin Group of German Poets* notes an edition, Milwaukee: 1885, 12mo. pp. 224.

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Thomas N. Stanford. | No. 637 Broadway. | 1857. | 12mo. pp. 309—[xv]. [portrait of Mary B. Park.]

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* The author's first book.

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31 p.

*1893. Printed sources from which collections towards a supplement to Hain's Repertorium bibliographicum may be compiled. [Signed:] W. A. C[OPINGER].
Trans. of the Bibliogr. Soc., vol. 1, p. 44–59. London, 1893.

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89 p.
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[4], 120 p.
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2, 206 p.
A survey of the literature of medical bibliography, with judicious estimates and com-

ment. Gives a comparatively full list of general bibliographies. Contains also some general considerations as to the value of bibliography and how to pursue bibliographical research.

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[4], 124, [2] p.
Contents: I. Bibliographie de l'artillerie et du génie. Manière d'utiliser ce catalogue. II. Du classement des livres. III. Notice sur les catalogues de livres militaires publiés jusqu'à présent et sur les autres ouvrages qui peuvent servir à l'histoire de la littérature militaire.

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Bibliothekarische Unterhaltungen. Herausgegeben von J. F. L. TH. MERZDORF. Neue Sammlung, p. 154–186. Oldenburg: Schulze'sche Buchdr., 1850.
With a list of the editions in the library in Oldenburg.

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Neuer Anz. f. Bibliogr. u. Bibliothekswissenschaft, Jahrg. 1859, p. 65–71, 101–107, 133–140, 164–170, 201–208; Nachtrag, p. 304–311. Dresden, 1859.
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*1880. An index to scientific bibliographies. By JAMES B. BAILEY. [Accompanied by] Specimen of an index to scientific bibliographies.

Trans. and proc. of the third ann. meeting of the Lib. Ass. of the U. K., 1880, p. 114–116, 169–173. London, 1881.

*1896. Bibliography—a study of research. CHARLES SEDGWICK MINOT.

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A survey of the bibliography, periodical and restrospective, of the natural sciences.

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115 p.
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*1908. The contributions of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the bibliography of science. By W. H. BEAL and E. LUCY OGDEN.

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39 p. (Instituts Solvay. Institut de sociologie.)

Theology

1710. SCHRAMM, J. C. Programma de scriptoribus bibliothecarum theologicarum. Helmstad, 1710.

1872. Kritische Uebersicht der gesamten theologischen Bibliographie. 1546–1870. A. ERLECKE.

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MEETING OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1913, AT THE HOTEL KAATERSKILL, KAATERSKILL, NEW YORK

The meeting was opened by President Charles H. Gould. No papers were read, but plans for future publications were fully discussed. Mr. Aksel G. S. Josephson stated that he had in his possession letters from a number of correspondents giving information about bibliographies in manuscript, some of which were ready for publication. Mr. Josephson also reported that he himself for many years had been at work on a bibliography of the invention of printing. During the ensuing discussion, in which Mr. Herbert Putnam and Dr. R. S. Thwaites took part among others, preference was expressed for subjects of actual practical interest, rather than of purely bibliographic or historic value. It was voted to recommend, to the Publication Committee, that a series of monographs with preference for bibliographies of American authors be issued on subscription or otherwise.

A report from the Committee on Survey of Bibliographic Literature was read, in which the Committee suggested that the bibliography of periodicals should receive first attention. It was voted that the Committee be asked to continue the work of collecting material along these lines with a view to future publication.

The Secretary had suggested, in a letter to the President, that the membership fee be reduced to $2.00. The Council was asked to take the question under consideration with the suggestion that the members of the Society be sounded about the fee.

The question of changing the date of the annual meeting of the Society to the winter meeting was raised, but it was felt that it would not be advisable to make any change.

It was voted to allow the Secretary, for the next twelve months, $50.00 for office expenses.

The nominating committee, consisting of A. G. S. Josephson, H. O. Severance, and N. L. Goodrich, made the following report: For *president*, Andrew Keogh; *first vice-president*, Charles S. Haskins; *second vice-president*, Byron A. Finney; *secretary*, Adolf C. von Noé; *treasurer*, Frederick W. Faxon; *librarian*, Carl B. Roden; *councilor*, Johnson Brigham. The Acting Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot and all the nominated officers were elected.

The Council of the Society met on Thursday, June 26, Messrs. Keogh, Brigham, Gould, Josephson, and Roden being present. Mr. Roden presented the Treasurer's report for the past year, which was referred to the Auditing Committee. Messrs. Keogh and Gould were asked to confer with Mr. John Thomson, with the view of ascertaining the status of the List of Incunabula in American libraries. The Secretary was made chairman of the Membership Committee with Messrs. Currier and Finney. The President, the Secretary, and Mr. Brigham were appointed as the Program Committee. The Committee on Publications on International Bibliography and the Auditing Committee were continued. The Committee on Nomenclature was discharged. The Committee on Survey of Bibliographical Literature was given an allowance of $10.00.

NOTES AND NEWS

Index Office.—A bureau for bibliographic information has been established at 31 West Lake Street, Chicago, with Aksel G. S. Josephson as secretary. It intends to be a reference bureau in the interest of science, industry, and commerce, and will also act as intermediary between libraries and the public, and as an organizer of special libraries. The office will undertake to furnish, at reasonable rates, bibliographies, indexes, abstracts, and translations as well as photographic reproductions of written and printed material.

A Manual for Writers, by John M. Manly and John A. Powell (The University of Chicago Press).—Some time ago the University of Chicago Press published a manual of style, which proved to be extremely useful for writers, secretaries, and all other classes of persons interested in writing. The new *Manual for Writers* is designed to fill especially the needs of authors, editors, literary critics, in general such persons as are more interested in the preparation of manuscripts than in the actual typographical work, although it will also prove of exceptional value for copy editors. It contains some excellent chapters on English composition and grammar and on letter-writing. It gives hints on the preparation of manuscript for the printer and shows the stages through which a book passes in the making. It is to be hoped that the authors of books and articles will make extensive use of this excellent little book, which can be obtained for $1.25 net, postage extra (weight 20 oz.), 226 pages, 12mo, cloth.

Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass.—The *First Catalogue* of the Harvard University Press has just been sent out, and shows a commendable list of 205 volumes already published. This is encouraging for a press which is scarcely over a year old,

and is devoted solely to the publication of scholarly works. Many of the books, to be sure, belong to series taken over from other firms, or were published from the proceeds of special funds; but the list of "Recent and Forthcoming Books" is long, and no less than thirty new publications are already announced as in press or in preparation. The largest number is in the field of law, where the well-known series of case-books prepared originally for the Harvard Law School forms a cornerstone that the most successful commercial publisher might envy. In history and in economics, too, the list is unusually complete, owing to the "Harvard Historical" and the "Harvard Economic Studies," which the *Scottish Review* has recently mentioned as of recognized value all over the world. Other series are no less noteworthy: the scholarly "Harvard Oriental Series" of Sanskrit and other Indian classics; the "Harvard Studies in Comparative Literature"; the new "Semitic Series"; and the forthcoming series of popular "Harvard Health Talks." Six periodicals are published; a number of the publications of different museums and laboratories; and many separate volumes, such as Cary's *Manual for Northern Woodsmen* and Sprague's *Banking Reform in the United States*, which have already won a well-deserved recognition as authorities in their lines.

Since the first of the year the following volumes have appeared from the Harvard Press: *The Scientific Work of Morris Loeb*, edited by Professor T. W. Richards; *Complex Hyperbolic and Circular Functions*, by Professor A. E. Kennelly (Vol. I, Tables; Vol. II, Charts, for the practical use of electrical engineers and others); *The Care and Feeding of Children*, by Dr. J. L. Morse; *Corporate Promotions and Reorganizations*, by Dr. A. S. Dewing (probably the fullest concrete study of the trust problem to date); *A History of the Grain Trade in France*, 1400–1710, by Dr. A. P. Usher of Cornell (an important study of the origin of wholesale marketing); *Burgage Tenure in Mediaeval England*, by M. de W. Hemmeon (tracing the development of property laws); *Year Books*

of Richard II, 1388–89, by G. F. Deiser (a step toward filling in the only gap in the English Common Law Reports); *Selections from the Federalist*, edited by Professor W. B. Munro (the only modern edition to use the original text of 1788); *The Comedies of Holberg*, by Professor O. J. Campbell of the University of Wisconsin (a study of Denmark's greatest dramatist); and the *Harvard University Directory*, 1913.

Among the volumes announced for immediate publication are: *The Spiritual Message of Dante*, by William Boyd Carpenter, Canon of Westminster Abbey (the William Belden Noble Lectures for 1912–13); *Works of Vitruvius*, translated by the late Professor M. H. Morgan, and edited by Professor Howard and Professor Warren; *The Harvard Expedition to Samaria*, by Dr. George A. Reisner, under whose leadership many interesting discoveries were made, including the first Hebrew palace ever excavated; *Readings in Scientific Management*, edited by C. B. Thompson; and *Preservatives for Food: Their Use and Abuse*, by Dr. Otto Folin, professor of biological chemistry at Harvard.

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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF FRENCH-CANADIAN LITERATURE

BY JAMES GEDDES, JR.

THE dramatic events which followed the discovery of Canada in the sixteenth century and the colonization of the country in the early seventeenth furnish the keynote to the train of thought that has ever been uppermost from the time the events themselves became the theme of song of the unlettered, down through the period of the historians to the present time. Two races have been thrown together, and while continuing to develop as of old in parallel courses without fusing, they nevertheless no longer, speaking broadly, exhibit that intense antagonistic race spirit, so productive in the past of countless evils, and the central idea of which in the French mind was complete autonomy for themselves. The marked increase in the population of both races, brought at the beginning of the twentieth century into such close contact, their common country, and mutual interest, all point clearly to the unpartisan mind that the general good is best served not by separation but by union. The prosperity which followed the Union of 1840, and the very great advance in the intellectual development of both peoples since the Confederation of 1867, demonstrate this with that striking effect which only facts that speak for themselves can produce. Despite the very incongruous elements composing the population of the Dominion of

Canada—English, French, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, German, Indian, and other elements less numerous—extending, too, over a territory greater than that possessed by the United States before the purchase of Alaska, the common feeling of unity of purpose that characterizes nations individually has, particularly since the Confederation, so permeated every part of the material and intellectual life of the Dominion as to give to the terms Canada and Canadian a stamp of their own, which is national, distinguishing, and more pronounced every year.

There is a Canadian literature, and whether represented by Dr. William Kingford's *History of Canada*,[1] William Kirby's historical romance *Le chien d'or*,[2] or John Lesperance's novel *The Bastonnais*,[3] or the novels of Gilbert Parker, examples from among the finest produced by Anglo-Saxon pens in Canada, or whether by François-Xavier Garneau's *Histoire du Canada*,[4] which holds the place in the hearts of the French population that Kingford's does in that of the English, or by Gérin-Lajoie's *Jean Rivard*,[5] or Pierre J. O. Chamveau's *Charles Guérin*,[6] illustrating the best types of French authors, or by the productions of quite a number who use both languages

[1] Toronto: Rowsell & Hutchison, 1887–1898, 10 vols., 8vo.

[2] Boston: Page & Co., new edition, 1897, pp. 624, 12mo.

[3] Toronto, 1877, pp. 359, 8vo.

[4] Montreal, 4th ed., 1885; 1st ed., Quebec and Montreal (rare), 4 vols., 8vo.

[5] Montreal, 2 vols., 2d ed., *Le defricheur*, 1874, pp. 208; *L'économiste*, 1876, pp. 230, 12mo.

[6] Montreal, 1853, pp. vii+359, 8vo.

effectively, like the well-known writers Le Moine, Bender, Sulte, Fréchetté, Jean Charles Tacket, and Dionne, these productions, French or English, possess something in common, which must be felt as distinctively Canadian; and it is in making up this national life, as a component factor of it, that the French language and literature has played an important part.

Like all literatures, Canadian-French takes its rise in song. These songs are the expression of the people's feelings, inspired by the native grandeur of their surroundings, and bearing the imprint of simplicity in their structure. There are also tales and legends and old ballads brought from Normandy and Brittany, the names of which recall their origin: "À Saint Malo," "À Rouen," "Le merle blanc," "À la claire fontaine," all of which are quite foreign to the spirit of Anglo-Saxon early efforts, and an idea of which can best be got in the esteemed edition with music of Ernest Gagnon.[7] But during the entire period of the French domination in Canada (1608–1760), there cannot be said to have existed, properly speaking, Canadian literature. Indeed, it was only after the Conquest (1760) that there was a printing press in Canada, and up to that time the population numbered about 65,000, nearly all French. From that time, even, compared with the advance in the Republic over the border, the increase in all the provinces, owing to internal dissensions, and to the difficulty of governing elements

[7] *Chansons populaires du Canada*, Quebec, 1865, pp. 371, 8vo., 2d ed.; also a third edition.

so mixed, was slow, but steady; and just after the Union, about 1841, the total population of Canada was over a million and a half, with the French-Canadian element slightly preponderating. From that time on, the Anglo-Saxons have forged to the front in numbers; but at the same time the French Canadians have greatly multiplied, the census of 1901 giving for the province of Quebec a population of 1,648,898 and for the Dominion 5,371,315; while the estimate of March 31, 1910, gives 7,489,781 for the Dominion and something in the neighborhood of 2,000,000 for Quebec; so that the probability, which is now generally admitted, of the disappearance of the French language from Louisiana is by no means applicable, in the immediate future, to its career in the north of America.

There has been, indeed, quite a powerful influence exerted on the literature of French Canada by works produced outside of the province of Quebec, which in passing it is well to note, because they have contributed much to the popular knowledge of the Dominion and to French Canada in particular. No production has brought Acadia so prominently into the public eye as Longfellow's *Evangeline*.[8] Howell's *A Chance Acquaintance*[9] and *A Wedding Journey*[10] have lent a peculiarly fascinating interest to the places described in these novels. In the mind of every schoolboy of New England the Baie-des-Chaleurs is associated with "Skipper Ireson"[11] and "the women of Marblehead," because of Whittier's

[8] *Poetical Works* (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1884), 12mo.

[9] *Ibid.*, 1894. [10] *Ibid.*, 1897. [11] Complete poetical works, *ibid.*, 1895.

poem; and the luster that Francis Parkman[12] has shed over French Canada is of the most enduring, and one of which the Canadians themselves may well be proud. The names of Hallock, Warner, Thoreau, and Stedman call up memories of Canada that are dear. That outsiders should have been quick to seize the opportunity presented by a region so romantic and so brimful of historic events is not to be wondered at. Far fewer and of much less importance than the English writings just mentioned are the works produced by French writers outside of Canada.

That the literature of Canada has been pre-eminently historical is most natural from the rich material left by the earliest explorers, which compensates, to some extent, for the lack of Canadian literature proper during the two centuries and a quarter the territory was under French dominion, from the time Jacques Cartier took possession of it in 1534 in the name of the French King, down to the Conquest of 1760. Cartier's three expeditions can hardly be said to have been productive of other results than handing down to posterity the first authentic accounts of discovery in the vast domain now known as the Dominion of Canada. An account of the first voyage,[13] brought out in Rouen, France, in 1598, was

[12] *Works*, issued separately between the years 1847 and 1892; 9 vols., 8vo., Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

[13] The original work: *Brief récit de la navigation faicte ès isles de Canada*, etc., is, of course, extremely rare. The matter contained there, however, is to be found in Lescarbot's *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France*, 1613 (Paris: Tross, 1866) and in the renowned *magnum opus* of Hakluyt: *The Principal Navigations, Voyages, etc.*, London, 1600, 3 vols.; reprinted by the Hakluyt Society in 1850.

republished in Quebec, in 1843, by the Québec-literary and Historical Society, in the *Voyages de découvertes au Canada entre les anneés 1534 et 1542*. Despite the lack of literary merit of the recital, the story of the discovery of the St. Lawrence on the festival day of St. Lawrence, the naming of the Mont Réal because of the beautiful view from the summit, and the description of the Indians told with sailor-like simplicity and directness must ever possess a world-wide and enduring interest, remaining as they do the foundation of the annals of the people.

Not, however, until about three-quarters of a century after Cartier's first landing did this new world begin to be somewhat more known to Europeans through several volumes published by Champlain of his voyages and discoveries between 1603 and his death in 1635. The struggles to form a colony in Acadia, the rude trials of Pontrincourt and Pontgravé, the sailing up the St. Lawrence, founding of Quebec, and discovery of Lake Champlain, together with experiences with the Indians, form one of the best sources of American history extant. The matter is available in the excellent six-volume quarto edition published in Quebec, in 1870, and edited with notes by L'Abbé Laverdière, professor of history and for some time librarian of Laval University, the whole production in every way reflecting credit upon Canadian scholarship. Narrations similar to Champlain's, by his contemporaries, Marc Lescarbot and Gabriel Sagard, have become classic landmarks in Canadian history.

That of Lescarbot[14] deals with the Nova Scotia colony, and forms one of the most entertaining accounts of those days. The popular character of the work, together with the volume of verse, *Les muses de la Nouvelle-France*,[15] has especially endeared Lescarbot to the hearts of the Canadians. Of less importance are the works of Father Sagard,[16] who was engaged for a time in Huron missionary work. According to Charlevoix,[17] they are less trustworthy than they would have been had their author lived longer in the country in order to verify his observations as to this life of the Indians and the vocabulary of the Huron dialect.

During this period, whatever instruction the colonists received was through the priests and missionaries, who were most zealous in prosecuting their evangelical mission among the Indians, and particularly the order of the Jesuits, to whom is owed the famous *Relation des Jésuites*, among many other productions of lesser note by the clergy. These *Relations* are the annual reports of the Jesuit missionaries of the field covered during that time

[14] À Paris, chez Jean Millot, M.DC.XII; 4 vols., small 8vo, in all pp. 851.

[15] Bound with the third volume of *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France.*

[16] *Le grand voyage du pays des Hurons*, etc. À Paris, chez Denys Moreau, etc., MDCXXXII, 2 vols., small 8vo., pp. xxv+268; reprinted by Tross, Paris, 1865; *Histoire du Canada*, etc. À Paris, chez Claude Tonnius, etc., MDCXXXVI, 3 vols., small 8vo., pp. lxiv+922; *Dictionnaire de la langue huronne*, etc., Moreau, etc., MDCXXXII; small 8vo., pp. 12+134. Both reprinted by Tross, 1866.

[17] *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France*, t. I, p. xlix: " . . . . mais il n'a pas eu le tems de voir assez bien les choses, encore moins de verifier tout ce qu 'on lui avait dit."

to the head of the order in Quebec, whence they were transmitted to France for publication. They extend from 1632, with occasional accounts of earlier happenings, down to 1679. The narration, although simple, abounds with incidents of the most thrilling character and is the most important documentary evidence of the religious life and events of that whole period. The edition used generally in Canada is a three-volume octavo edition published in Quebec, in 1858, by government direction.[18]

Among the Jesuits who were for several years active missionaries to the Iroquois Indians, toward the end of the seventeenth and the beginning of the eighteenth century, was Father Lafitan who published, in two quarto volumes, an account of his observations entitled *Mœurs des sauvages américaines comparées aux Mœurs des premiers temps.*[19] This shows research and study but is much labored. Although the order of Jesuits and Recollets worked at times hand in hand, as when the latter called the former to aid in gospel work among the Hurons in the early part of the seventeenth century, to which efforts we are indebted for the *Jesuit Relations*, nevertheless, one of the important works of the time, written by the Recollet father, Chrestien Le Clerq, in charge of the

[18] According to the bibliographer, Philéas Gagnon, *Bib. Can.*, nos. 2970, 2971, a complete set of this valuable work should consist of fifty-four volumes, but it is impossible to find a perfect set in America. An English translation, entitled the *Jesuit Relations and Allied Documents* in seventy-three volumes, edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites, and published by the Burrows Bros., Cleveland, Ohio, was issued between 1896 and 1900.

[19] Paris: Saugrain l'ainé, 1724, 2 vols., 4to, and also 4 vols. 12mo.

district to the northeast of the Baie-des-Chaleurs, and of which he also wrote an account,[20] shows a spirit strongly antagonistic to the Jesuits: *Établissement de la foi dans la Nouvelle-France.*[21] This is quite well known in New England and vicinity through the scholarly two-volume octavo edition[22] in English by Dr. John Gilmary Shea. The fathers contributed considerable in the way of descriptions of travels, and among such efforts may be mentioned the three works of the Recollet father, Louis Hennepin, the companion of La Salle over the great lakes, and the first writer to describe the Falls of Niagara: *Description de la Louisiane;*[23] *Nouvelle découverte d'un très grand pays;*[24] *Nouveau voyage d'un pays plus grand que l'Europe*[25]—which may be taken with some distrust. Notwithstanding the Jesuit Charlevoix's criticism[26] of Hennepin's style as being bombastic and declamatory, these travels have been exceeded in popularity by those of no other writer, not even La Hontan, and of the three works together there have been published, down to 1880, more than fifty editions in different languages. In 1880 appeared Dr. Shea's English translation of the *Description*

[20] *Nouvelle relation de la G'aspérie*, etc., Paris, 1691, 2 vols., 12mo.

[21] Paris, 1691, 2 vols., 12mo.

[22] New York, 1881.

[23] Paris, 1683, pp. 312+107, small 12mo.

[24] Utrecht, 1697, pp. 506, 12 mo.

[25] Utrecht, 1698, pp. 389, 16mo.

[26] *Histoire de la Nouvelle-France*, t. I, premier livre: ". . . . Du reste, tous ces ouvrages sont écrits d' un style de déclamation qui choque par son enflure et révolte par les libertés que se donne l'auteur."

de la Louisiane,[27] and also that of the *Nouvelle découverte*,[28] made with the same care which has characterized all his labor on the many rare annals, and which have added much pleasure and satisfaction to the study of these times.

Parallel with the popularity of Father Hennepin's works is that attained by Baron de la Hontan's *Nouveaux Voyages en Amérique*,[29] which, dealing with the important period of Frontenac and La Salle (1672), likewise went through many editions and has been the subject of widely different criticism. The last of the writers of this period is admittedly considered by both French and English authorities the first of them all in ability to write history. The Jesuit father, Pierre François Xavier de Charlevoix, records the impressions of a keen observer who came over in 1720 to inspect the Jesuit missions and who traveled through the country from Acadia to the Gulf of Mexico. His work *Histoire et description générale de la Nouvelle-France* (also translated by Dr. Shea) appeared in Paris, in three quarto volumes, in 1744, and embraces the entire period from the discovery of la Nouvelle-France by Cartier in 1534 down to the year 1731, being the most complete historical work issued under French dominion. The work in its thoroughness is quite like the modern scientific method of dealing with such topics, the author in the first place being thoroughly conversant with all the literature on the subject, and in the next place having explored

[27] New York.

[28] *Ibid.*

[29] À la Haye, etc., M.DCCIII, 2 vols., 12mo.

the ground *in propria persona.* Besides possessing a clear intellect and experience, he is a skilled writer, for several other works[30] are due to his pen, and his powers of analysis and arrangement fit him admirably for his task.

We have now passed in review the great works of the founders, not only of the present French-Canadian literature, but of that distinctively national literature of Canada now only just arising—historical works that are contemporary with the history of New England, whose literature is read wherever English itself is. From these sources the deep historic interest which is attached to the past of the first pioneers of Canada has developed. This is why we have laid stress upon it in this *Outline* of French-Canadian literature. This notable first period, that of the French dominion, that is, from the very beginning down to the Conquest of 1760, was followed by a period of restlessness ill adapted to literary activity. As we have seen, French Canada itself had properly no literature of its own during the entire period of the French dominion. The colonists, unlike their New England neighbors, had no hand whatever in self-government, not even holding a town meeting for public local interests, school purposes, or other matters. They were merely automatons from whom it was out of the question to look for anything very expressive in the way of literary development. All a young man could aspire to in that direction was the priesthood, which was open to the humblest

[30] *Histoire et description du Japon*, 1715; *Histoire de Saint-Domingue*, 1730; *Histoire du Paraguay*, 1756.

colonist. Moreover, the dark days which witnessed first the strife with the Iroquois, then the struggle with Great Britain, followed by the Conquest of 1760, were succeeded by the emigrating of the old French stock and the immigrating of a new race; then the American revolution, followed by a period of restlessness, continued more or less throughout the civilized world by the events of the French revolution; then the division of upper and lower Canada (1791), a period more favorable for the making of history than of chronicling it. Yet, because of the establishment of representative government in the provinces, intellectual vigor was infused into the life of the French province, the results of which, though slow, were seen later on. There followed the War of 1812, a climax to the events of the American revolution; and just as in Europe a period of restlessness followed the Napoleonic wars, so in Canada the same spirit prevailed, only intensified by those distressing disturbances occasioned by domestic strife between antagonistic races, leading to the Capineau rebellion of 1837. It is only after these stormy times, just after the Union of 1840, that literary works of national importance begin to appear. The intellectual development of the nation is distinctly marked out into four periods, of which the first, that of the French dominion, and the second, from the Conquest of 1760 to along about the union of 1840, a reign as we have just seen of intellectual torpor, we have now passed in review.

We can in this brief outline mention only the landmarks, so to speak, of the third period, embracing roughly

the interval between the Union of 1840 and the Confederation of 1867—the works of those authors most deserving of note. It is not surprising that the beginnings of the new literature should have their sources in the old, so rich in historic material. The first writer of the third period whose works are noteworthy is Michael Bibaud, a contributor to magazines and reviews such as the *Aurore des Canadas* (1815–1819), the *Observateur canadien* (1830) and its continuation the *Magazin du bas Canada* (1832–1834), the *Encyclopédie canadienne* (1844) which he founded. Although short-lived, like nearly all Canadian periodical literature, these publications in their day were promising. Bibaud was also the author of the first volume of poetry published by a French Canadian, held in its day in much esteem, and still prized. The importance of his principal work, *Histoire du Canada et des Canadiens sous la domination française*,[31] lies rather in the task itself, a most commendable undertaking for the time, and the pioneer of the well-known histories of F. X. Garneau, Ferland, and Faillon. Indeed, the work of Bibaud, Ferland, and Faillon has been clearly surpassed in historical and literary value by Garneau's *History*, a work of conspicuous merit which followed shortly after that of Bibaud. The latter's high place in the hearts of his countrymen is due to the moral stimulus he exerted in encouraging literary effort, rather than to his

[31] Montreal: John Jones, 1837, pp. 370. Followed by *Histoire du Canada et des Canadiens sous la domination anglaise*. Montreal: Lovell & Gibson, 1844, pp. 418; republished in 1878 in three small octavo volumes.

own contributions, which are, nevertheless, not without value.

Garneau's *Histoire du Canada*,[32] among French Canadians, takes the highest rank and is for them the standard authority on the history of the French-Canadian race. The testimony of writers of both worlds like Henri Martin, the Count of Montalembert, George Bancroft, Francis Parkman, and many other very distinguished men of letters, who have cited Garneau's work as authority, goes far to show that the French Canadians themselves have made no false estimate of the value of his *History*.

We must now pass rapidly over the works of T. Pierre Bédard, *Histoire de Cinquante ans*,[33] taking in the troubled period between the Constitution and the Union (1791–1841), and of Benjamin Sulte, *Histoire des Canadiens-Français* (1608–1880).[34] Sulte's many publications in the *Revue canadienne*, *Album de la Minerve*, *Mémoires de la Société royale du Canada*, and in numerous publications both English and French, have well qualified him for his work, which in French Canada takes rank as an authority. Louis P. Turcotte's *Le Canada sous l'Union* (1841–1867),[35] like Bédard's *Histoire de cinquante ans*, embraces a very definitely marked historical interval, and one, too, not easy to write upon from an impartial

[32] *Histoire du Canada, depuis sa découverte jusqu'à nos jours*, Quebec, vol. I, 1845, pp. 558; vol. II, 1846, pp. 577; vol. III, 1848, pp. 566; vol. IV, Montreal, 1852, pp. 325; 4 vols., 8vo.

[33] Quebec, 1869, pp. xvi+417+x, 8vo.

[34] Montreal, 1882–1884, 8 vols., 4to.

[35] Quebec, vol. I, 1871, pp. 225; vol. II, 1872; pp. 617, small 8vo.

standpoint. L. O. David's *Les patriotes de 1837–38*[36] is a good example of the treatment of a topic more limited in extent of time and space than those it followed. Joseph Tassé's *Les Canadiens de l'ouest*,[37] a work biographical in character, is extremely useful in aiding one to understand the hardships of the Canadian pioneers in colonizing the country. L'Abbé Tanguay's *Dictionnaire généalogique des familles Canadiennes depuis la fondation de la colonie jusqu'à nos jours*[38] undertakes to trace the genealogy of the nation from 1608 down to the treaty of Paris, 1763. This work long seemed impossible of realization; indeed, fifteen years followed after the publication of the first volume in 1871 before the second appeared in 1886, and last, vol. VII, in 1890. It is in a measure by observing the publication of such works within the last few decades as L'Abbé Laverdière's edition of the *Œuvres de Champlain*,[39] the *Relation des Jésuites*,[40] under the patronage of the government, and the *Dictionnaire généalogique* that the best idea can be obtained of the intellectual development of the French Canadian.

It is now obvious that the main literary prose productions of the French Canadians are historical. Those of a different character, like the modern novel, romance, or book of travels, are likely to be based on historical data. Of the writers already here noted, Bibaud,

[36] Montreal, 1884, pp. 298, 8vo.

[37] Montreal, 1878; vol. I, pp. xxxvii+356; vol. II, pp. 401, 8vo.

[38] Montreal, 7 vols., large 8vo, issued between 1871 and 1890.

[39] Quebec, 1870, 6 vols., 4to. [40] Quebec, 1858, 3 vols., large 8vo.

Garneau, Ferland, Sulte, Turcotte, Tassé, David, and Tanguay, merely the *magnum opus*, so to speak, has been cited; but they were nearly all prolific writers, some of them, like Bibaud and Sulte, indefatigable workers, and their influence in public and private life, by pen and by word, on the French language of Canada and the intellectual development of the French Canadians would be hard to overestimate.

We now come to writings in a somewhat different category from the class just considered, writings which, many of them of a historical character, nevertheless are not as distinctively so as those just mentioned. First of all come the prose productions of L'Abbé H. R. Casgrain and of J. L. Lemoine, perhaps in their day the two best-known men of letters in the province of Quebec. Many noteworthy contributions of both writers appeared in the well-known periodical publications: *La revue canadienne*, Quebec, 1863; *Les soirées canadiennes*, Quebec, 1861–1865; *Le foyer canadien*, Quebec, 1863; The *Saturday Reader*, Montreal. The *Bibliografie de Sir J. M. Lemoine*, by Raoul Renault, Quebec, 1897, contains over fifty works, some in English, some in French, and eight important contributions to the *Mémoires de la Société royale.* Where the author is at his best is in that peculiarly local *genre* of the Canadian tale, in his *Maple Leaves: A Budget of Legendary, Historical, Critical, and Sporting Intelligence.*[41] Although written in English, one cannot well separate the tales in *Maple Leaves*, of the Canadian homes,

[41] Quebec, between 1863 and 1894, 5 vols., 8vo.

and the legends of *château Bigot*, and the legend of the *golden dog*, *le corriveau* or the iron cage, the loss of the *Huguste*, the grave of *Cadieux*, and *de Bréboeuf* and *Lalemant* from French life, of which they give us the charm as well as that of their chronicler. The best-known works of L'Abbé Casgrain are *Les légendes canadiennes*,[42] tales redolent of the soil, *Histoire de la mère Marie de l'incarnation*,[43] a remarkable book, translated into German by L'Abbé Geiger,[44] and *Histoire de l'Hôtel-Dieu de Québec*.[45] His later publications are mostly historical. Among the French-Canadian writers of travels in Canada and elsewhere whose efforts enjoy much popularity among his people must be mentioned Faucher de Saint-Maurice. His *De tribord à babord*[46] gives a good description of the scenery about the Gulf of St. Lawrence, together with what is of interest historically in the region. Other popular descriptive tales are *Promenades dans le golfe Saint-Laurent*[47] and *En route: Sept jours dans les provinces maritimes*.[48]

In the line of fiction, compared with what has been produced historically, little that is noteworthy has appeared, notwithstanding the opportunity so rich a field presents for the historical novel as well as for the

[42] Quebec, 1861, pp. 425, 12mo.

[43] First ed., Quebec, 1864, pp. 467, 8vo; 2d ed., 1865; 3d ed., 1886.

[44] Regensburg, 1872, pp. vi+336, 12mo.

[45] Quebec, 1878, pp. 612, 8vo., new edition 1888.

[46] Montreal, 1877, p. 458, small 8vo.

[47] Quebec, 2d ed., 1880, pp. 240.

[48] Quebec, 1880, pp. 280, 8vo.

roman de mœurs. The following is a brief summary of the most important works of fiction that have throughout French Canada an established and well-deserved reputation, one, too, that of late years has by no means been attained: *L'Influence d'un livre,*[49] by Philippe Hubert de Gaspé, fils, roman de mœurs canadiennes, depicting the manners and customs of the early colonists. *Les anciens Canadiens,*[50] by the father of Philippe Hubert de Gispé, treats of the events occurring just after the Conquest of 1760 and of life under English rule. Among early attempts displaying merit in the line of the novel is Joseph Dontre's *Les fiancés de 1812*[51]; Eugène L'Écuyer's *La fille du brigand;*[52] Patrice Lacombe's *La terre paternale,*[53] a genuine French-Canadian character sketch; P. J. O. Chauveau's *Charles Guérin,*[54] portraying the vicissitudes of fortune to which a young man, wanting in strength of character, is subject during the first half of the nineteenth century in Canada; Gérin-Lajoie's *Jean*

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[49] Quebec, 1837, pp. iv+122, 12mo. Again in 1864, in *La littérature canadienne*, vol. II given as a prize to the subscribers of the *Foyer canadien*, and again several years after a new edition was published as a prize for the school children.

[50] Quebec, 1863, pp. 411, 8vo; published under the auspices of the *Foyer canadien;* a second and third edition followed. Translated into English by Georgiana M. Pennée: *The Canadians of Old Quebec*, 1864; and again in 1890, by Charles G. D. Roberts.

[51] Montreal, 1844, pp. 500, 12mo.

[52] In vol. III of the *Répertoire national*, pp. 84–197, for the year 1844.

[53] In vol. III, 342–382, of the *Répertoire national.*

[54] Montreal, pp. vii+359, 8vo.

Rivard,[55] perhaps the most esteemed and most widely known of the works of fiction throughout French Canada; *Forestiers et voyageurs*,[56] by Jean Charles Taché, bringing out some of the salient traits of the early settlers; *Une de perdue, deux de trouvées*,[57] by C. B. D. de Boucherville, portraying life in the Antilles, Louisiana, South America, and Canada; *Jacques et Marie*,[58] by Napoléon Bourassa, describing the events just before and after the deportation of the Acadians in 1755; *Français de Bienville*,[59] by Joseph Marmette, a historical novel treating the tragic events of Sir William Phipp's expedition against Quebec; *L'Intendant Bigot*,[60] another historical novel, the most popular and dramatic of those of Marmette; *Le Chevalier de Mornac; Chronique de la Nouvelle-France, 1664*.[61] These two last-mentioned novels of Joseph Marmette have been successfully dramatized and favorably presented before the Quebec public. Such, in brief, are the best examples of what have become the French-Canadian standards of fiction.

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[55] "Le défricheur canadien" in *Soirées canadiennes*, 1862; "Jean Rivard, économiste" in the *Foyer canadien*, 1864; also *Jean Rivard, le défricheur*, Montreal, 1874, pp. 208, 12mo; *Jean Rivard, économiste*, Montreal, 1876, pp. 230, 12mo.

[56] In the *Soirées canadiennes*, 1863.

[57] In the *Revue canadienne*, Montreal, 1864–1865, pp. 418, 8vo.

[58] In the *Revue canadienne*, 1865–1866, pp. 294.

[59] Quebec, 1870, pp. 299, 8vo.

[60] Montreal, 1872, pp. 94, 8vo.

[61] Montreal, 1873, pp. 100, 8vo.

As with fiction, so the growth of poetry both in English and in French Canada has been almost entirely within the past forty years. The first poetical productions were the *chansons*, the genuine native products of life in the open air, belonging in good part to the trappers, lumbermen, and canoeists, of which the best idea can be obtained in Ernest Gagnon's collection of *Chansons Populaires du Canada* already mentioned. Quite a number of writers here noted, Bibaud, Garneau, father and son, Gérin-Lajoie, Chauveau, and Sulte, have had more or less success also in verse. The very first specimens of poetry written in Canada were fugitive pieces written in newspapers, afterward collected by J. Huston for the *Répertoire national*, the earliest poet being Joseph Quesnel, who, though born in St. Malo, France, in 1749, has identified himself with Canadian life by his numerous lyrical poems which appeared during the first years of the nineteenth century, and by several musical and dramatical pieces, one of which, *Colas et Colinette on le bailli dupé*,[62] was first played in Montreal in 1790. J. Dellermet, who came to Canada with one of the regiments in 1813, sang *La victoire de Chateauguay*[63] that same year, the best known of a number of short pieces written and published in Canada. N. Aubin, though born in Switzerland, lived long in Canada and produced poetry some lines of which are most familiar to French-Canadian ears.

[62] Comédie-vaudeville, Quebec, 1788; republished in the *Revue nationale*, vol. I, p. 7.

[63] *Revue nationale*, vol. I, p. 79.

Pierre Petitclair, besides his short pieces of poetry, produced several comedies, noteworthy because so rare among Canadian productions. These writers, Bibeau, Garneau, Quesnel, Mermet, Aubin, and Petitclair, are those most prominent in verse before 1837, although perhaps not one of them has produced a poem that has had the widespread popularity of the *Hymne national* (1829) by Isidore Bédard, beginning "Sol Canadien, terre chérie," or that of George Etiénne Cartier, "O Canada! mon pays! mes amours!" (1835), which in each case alone made the reputation of their authors. From this period down to 1850, come, about in the order of prominence: Joseph Lenoir, P. J. O. Chauveau, J. C. Barthe, F. M. Dérome, and Réal Angers, specimens of whose poetry, as well as of the poems of the preceding poets above mentioned, can most conveniently be examined in the *Répertoire national.* Then come later on L. J. C. Fiset, writer of graceful verses; Eustáche Prudhomme, who excels in descriptive poetry, and is best known by his "Les martyrs de la foi en Canada"; J. G. Marchand, who, besides poetical pieces, has also produced pleasing vaudevilles; E. Évanturel and l'abbé Apollinaire Gingras. A higher rank than that of any of the above-mentioned poets is that held by Octave Crémazie,[64] whose poems "Le vieux soldat canadien," "Le drapeau de Carillon," "Les morts," and several others have become classic verse to the French-Canadian heart

[64] *Œuvres complètes*, Montreal, 1883, pp. 543.

and mind. In master-strokes, patriotic bursts expressing national feeling, he is unrivaled in French Canada. Three other poets of national reputation stand very high, Pamphile Le May, Benjamin Sulte, and Louis Fréchette. The poetical output in French Canada has been large, particularly of late years, and it would not be a difficult task to count up some two hundred minor poets. Much of this production is ephemeral, appearing in the newspapers and reviews and never heard of again. Yet undoubtedly some of it bears marks of genuine merit, and in itself is a promising sign of the awakening of literary development.

In the department of philology pure and simple, little has been produced as yet. Research, so far, has been rather along historical, ethnological, and scientific lines. Canadian French, as regards analysis, in the sense that many of the dialects of France have undergone scientific treatment, long remained in an embryo state. Much of what appeared down to 1880 along linguistic lines had for its object to instruct in modern French usage, rather than to treat the phenomena of the dialect, as heard in the province of Quebec, scientifically. The title of one of the earliest of these productions will give an idea of the nature of the subject-matter of quite a few of such writings: *Manuel des difficultés les plus communes de la langue française, adapté au jeune âge suivi d'un recueil de locutions vicieuses,*[65] par L'Abbé Maguire, Quebec,

[65] Title taken from J. H. Morgan's *Bibliotheca canadensis*, Ottawa, 1867.

1841. Between 1800 and 1890, over twenty linguistic contributions appeared, the most important of which, in fact the little classic of this kind of production, is Oscar Dunn's *Glossaire franco-canadien.*[66] In the same year appeared L'Abbé Caron's *Petit vocabulaire à l'usage des Franco-Canadiens;*[67] a third edition of J. G. Gingras' *Manuel des expressions vicieuses les plus fréquentes;*[68] and J. P. Tardivel's *L'Anglicisme: voilà l'ennemi.*[69] Finally in 1902 by far the most important and creditable work of the kind began to appear in the form of a review published in Quebec, consisting of ten numbers a year, entitled *Bulletin du parler Français au Canada*, consecrated to an investigation of the French language in Canada. The work is still carried on most actively and in a thoroughly scientific spirit under the able guidance and editorship of Professor Adjutor Rivard, of Laval University.

There are a number of works that treat in a general way of the life, history, and literature of French Canada before the last two decades, which it may be well to refer to here in passing, before bringing to a close, by means of a brief abstract of recent Canadian-French literary activity, the present bibliographical outline. Besides the *Répertoire national*, *Soirées canadiennes*, and *Foyer canadien*, already mentioned, some of the most useful

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[66] Quebec: A. Côté, et cie, pp. xxv+199,24mo.

[67] Trois-Rivières, pp. 63, 8vo.

[68] Ottawa, pp. 61, 16mo.

[69] Quebec, pp. 28, 12mo.

works in which to study Canadian life, history, literature, and language are: Henry J. Morgan's *Sketches of Celebrated Canadians and Persons Connected with Canada from the Earliest Period in the History of the Province Down to the Present Time;*[70] *idem: Biblioteca canadensis, or A Manual of Canadian Literature;*[71] *idem: The Dominion Annual Register and Review, 1878–85.*[72] This contains a summary and review of the literature that appeared during the period. Its discontinuance is very sensibly felt, for as yet its place has not been filled. All three of Morgan's publications contain a wealth of well-classified and digested information on the subject-matter, making them well-nigh indispensable as books of reference. Edmond Lareau's *Histoire de la littérature Canadienne*[73] deals with French authors and their works, comprising practically all that have made a reputation, and is executed thoroughly and in a conscientious spirit, making the book most useful. Something similar and more recent is Charles ab der Halden's *Études de littérature canadienne français*, and the *Nouvelles études.*[74] William H. Withrow's *History of Canada for the Use of Schools and General Readers*[75] contains, from p. 179 to the end, an "Outline history of Canadian literature for the use of

[70] Quebec, 1862, pp. xiii+779, 8vo.

[71] Ottawa, 1867, pp. xiv+412 8vo.

[72] Toronto, 7 vols., 8vo.

[73] Montreal, 1874, pp. viii+496, 8vo.

[74] *Études*, etc., Paris: F. R. de Rudeval, 1904; *Nouvelles études, ibid.*, 1907.

[75] Toronto, 1876, pp. 320, 12mo.

schools and general readers," contributed by G. Mercer Adams; J. G. Bourinot, *The Intellectual Development of the Canadian People.*[76] Both Adams' and Bourinot's contributions to the subject are brief and scholarly. J. C. Dent, *The Canadian Portrait Gallery,*[77] quite an exhaustive work; Dr. P. Bender, *Literary Sheaves or La littérature au Canada Français,*[78] biographical sketches of well-known French-Canadian littérateurs and summaries of their works; G. M. Rose, *A Cyclopaedia of Canadian Biography, Being Chiefly Men of the Time.*[79] There are, too, several good guidebooks for Canada that are revised at short intervals and kept up to date, which contain much useful information for the student, as well as the tourist, among which may be mentioned Karl Baedeker's *Dominion of Canada with Newfoundland and Alaska* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons); *The Canadian Guide-Book*, by Charles G. D. Roberts (New York: Appleton), pleasantly written by one who enjoys the native scenery and knows where to look for it, but not possessing that fund of accurate and necessary information which has made Baedeker's guides indispensable to the economical and time-limited traveler; *The Maritime Provinces*, by M. F. Sweetzer (Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co.), on the plan of the Baedekers, and containing

[76] Toronto, 1881, pp. xi+128, 12mo.

[77] Toronto, 1880–1881, 4 vols., large 4to.

[78] Montreal, 1881, pp. 215, small 12mo.

[79] Toronto, 1886–1888, 2 vols., 8vo.

many quotations from the literature on the region, with index to the quotations, and quite a bibliography.

The literary output of French Canada from 1890 down to the present time, together with what relates to it directly, may be divided into the following departments: (1) biography; (2) Canadian-French reviews; (3) education; (4) French production; (5) history; (6) language; (7) law; (8) literary production; (9) miscellaneous; (10) poetry; (11) politics; (12) religion; (13) science; (14) sociology; (15) travels; (16) English writings dealing with French Canada. Since 1890 to the year 1909 the writer of the present outline has recorded, with more or less notice or review, 1,534 publications embraced in the above-mentioned divisions. As many of the contributions registered, however, simply represent articles in various forms of more or less importance, the number of what, in the ordinary sense of the term, is thought of as "books" is represented by a considerably smaller figure. Of course, even in quite a general way, this can give only a very rough estimate of the amount of the literary output in French Canada. Nevertheless, from this can be gathered the fact that the yearly output is quite small.

Moreover, from what has preceded, it will be divined, and quite correctly, that by far the largest proportion of the output is historical. Simply a brief glance at each of the sixteen divisions may, perhaps, give an idea of what they consist and of their relative importance.

1. **Biography.**—This department, bordering on that of history, for that reason has always particularly inter-

ested the French Canadians, and next to the historical output is the most productive. The clergy, who form by far the largest educated class in French Canada, are those who contribute almost entirely to most of the divisions above named into which the literary output is here classified, and are particularly active in the departments of biography, history, religion, and magazine or review contributions. Just a few names of authors and titles of works must here serve the purpose of this brief outline: L'Abbé Auguste Gosselin, *Vie de Mgr. de Laval;*[80] F. L. Desaulnières, *Les vieilles familles d'Vamachiche;*[81] J. B. Allaire, *Dictionnaire biographique du clergé canadien français; les contemporains;*[82] A. D. de Celles, *Papineau* (1786–1871).[83] Notable contributors are N. E. Dionne, L'Abbé Casgrain, Benjamin Sulte. No literary subject finds quite so many enthusiastic contributors as that of genealogy, under which head comes biography and a good deal of local history.

2. **Canadian-French reviews.**—There have been since 1890, and before that time, a goodly number of short-lived publications of this character issued weekly and monthly. We must limit ourselves simply to mentioning those of the most importance at the present time. The *Bulletin du parler français au Canada*, already mentioned, under the able direction of Professor Adjutor

[80] Quebec, 2 vols., 8vo.

[81] Montreal, vol. I, 1898; vol. II, 1899, 8vo.

[82] St. Hyacinthe, 1908.

[83] Montreal, 1905, pp. 2+244.

Rivard, is now fulfilling a long-desired and most worthy mission, that of investigating scientifically the French spoken in the Province of Quebec. The *Bulletin des recherches historiques*, published since 1895 by Pierre Georges Roy, Lévis, does for the province of Quebec, along the lines of local history, what the *Bulletin du parler français au Canada* does along linguistic lines. It furnishes much useful material for reference. The *Bulletin de la Société de géographie de Québec, nouvelle série*, 1908, contains articles biographical, historical, and geographical, by such writers as N. Le Vasseur, Eugène Rouillard, J. N. Gastonguay, J. E. Roy, Judge Routhier, Professor W. F. Ganong, Professor Charles W. Colby, L'Abbé A. Gosselin, Professor George M. Wrong, and Philéas Gagnon. Some of the contributions are in English. The publication is most creditable. The *Mémoires de la Société royale au Canada* (Montreal), has long contained, as it does at present, the contributions of the most distinguished men, both English and French, throughout Canada. Membership in the Society is as great a literary honor as is obtainable in the Dominion. There is a French section devoted entirely to contributions of the French Canadians. *La Nouvelle-France, revue des intérêts religieux et nationaux* (Quebec), begun in 1902, is contributed to almost entirely by the clergy, and is mostly of a religious character. *La revue Canadienne* is perhaps the oldest of the French-Canadian reviews, being now in its forty-eighth year. It is also, in a general way, to the layman the most interesting, as the articles are more varied, literary, and of a

nature better adapted to the general reader than the periodicals just noticed.

3. **Education.**—The output in this department is quite small, consisting in the main of university catalogues, reports of school superintendents, the *annuaires* of various educational institutions, which often contain articles dealing with the practical problems of the day, textbooks in history, science, literature, etc. Contributions to the subject of education may, not infrequently, be found in the various libraries of the province by looking under the names of Boucher de la Bruère; Paul de Cazes, a well-known name in the educational world of Canada, and author of *Code de l'instruction publique de la province de Québec*, 1901; Thomas Chapais; M. Flynn, *L'Éducation dans la province de Québec*, 1897; L'Abbé Gosselin; Leblond de Brumath; T. E. Hamel; J. C. Magnau, a well-known writer on educational topics.

4. **French production.**—Although not strictly a Canadian output, nevertheless, so directly does the annual French literary contribution, both in books and in periodicals, bear upon French-Canadian productivity, that it deserves, in passing, a remark. Many of those who write on subjects pertaining to Canada are those who have made a tour of the country and then published their impressions of it; as, for instance, the well-known books of T. H. Benzon (Mme. Blanc), Jules Huret, Édouard Rod. When an event of uncommon interest, such as the celebration of the third centenary of the founding of Quebec by Champlain, takes place, as it did in

1908, then the literary output in the French newspapers and reviews is very considerable. Among some of the well-known books issued of later years by native French writers are those of the Vice-Amiral de Cuverville, P. Chesnil, E. Guénin, *La Nouvelle-France*,[84] Jean Lionnet, Henri Lorin, Henri Martel, Joseph Perreau, André Siegfried, Thérèse Vianzone, Richard Waddington.

5. **History.**—So large is the output, and so much in regard to the subject, in a general way, has been made apparent, that no attempt is here made other than to state that this most attractive field is being thoroughly worked over and subjects new and old are constantly presented. Perhaps some of the most frequent contributors to this department are such well-known writers in the province of Quebec as Henri Bourassa, P. B. Casgrain, H. J. J. B. Choninard, N. E. Dionne, G. Dugas, Désiré Gironard, L'Abbé Gosselin, L. A. Prud'homme, Camille Roy, J. Edmond Roy, Benjamin Sulte. Father A. G. Morice's *Dictionnaire historique des Canadiens et des Métis français de l'ouest*, 1908,[85] deserves here special mention.

6. **Language.**—Practically everything of importance that appears under this heading is now published in the *Bulletin du parler français au Canada*, to which attention has already been called. The work of L'Abbé Cuoq on the Indian dialects deserves special mention.

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[84] Paris: Fourneau, 1898, 2 vols., pp. 394 and 475.

[85] Kamloops, Colombie-Britannique, chez l' auteur.

7. **Law.**—There are quite a few contributions yearly on this subject in the form of articles bearing upon legal points, procedure, etc., in the province. Some of those whose names frequently appear as contributors are: Élie Auclair, J. J. Beauchamp, Honoré Gervais, F. X. Lemieux, P. B. Mignault, S. N. Parent, J. L. O. Vidal.

8. **Literary production.**—If by literary production we understand original writing, such as romances, tales, novels, plays, then the output in French Canada is perhaps the smallest of that comprised in the sixteen divisions. Of historical articles, religious essays, sermons, biographical and genealogical contributions, as has been implied already such are not lacking; but when it comes to anything like the modern novel or play, so common in the United States just over the border, then inspiration is apparently wanting. A few women, however, have made their names somewhat known along these lines in French Canada: Laure Conan (Mlle Angers), *À l'œuvre et à l'épreuve;*[86] Françoise (Mlle Barry) by her articles in *La Patrie;* Mme Leprohon (neé Mullins), who writes in English but whose material is thoroughly French; Mlle Chagnon; Mme Dandurand; Madeleine (Mlle Gleason), *Premier péché;*[87] Adèle Bibaud. Of the men, Napoléon Legendre, Pomphule Le May, F. G. Marchand, Louis Fréchette have essayed, but with no great success, stories or plays. In the essay category, rather than in

[86] Quebec, 1891, pp. 286, 8vo.

[87] Montreal, 1902, *La Patrie*, pp. 162, 8vo.

that of pure invention, there are quite a few, among whom may be mentioned L'Abbé Camille Roy, Louis Lalande, Henri d'Arles, Ernest Myraud, le Dr. Choquette, C. E. Rouleau, Jules Lesage.

9. **Miscellaneous.**—Among much that appears of a nondescript character, almanacs, calendars, the subject of temperance, alcohol, alcoholism, treated in all its phases, descriptions of centenaries, festivals, ecclesiastical ceremonies, occasionally there appears a work of more than ordinary value, such for instance as Philéas Gagnon's *Essai de bibliographie canadienne*, Quebec, 1895, (pp. 711), one of the most notable catalogues of French and English books and manuscripts pertaining to Canada that has appeared at any time. Here also may be classed N. E. Dionne's *Inventaire chronologique des livres, brochures, journeux et revues, publiés dans la province de Québec de 1764 à 1904*, first volume; *Inventaire chronologique des ouvrages publiés à l'étranger en diverses langues sur Québec et la Nouvelle-France depuis la découverté de Canada jusqu'à nos jours 1534–1906*, second volume; *Inventaire chronologique des livres, brochures, journaux et revues, publiés en langue anglaise dans la province de Québec, depuis l'établissement de l'imprimerie en Canada jusqu'à nos jours, 1764–1906*, third volume; *Inventaire chronologique des cartes, plans, atlas relatifs à la Nouvelle-France et à la province de Québec 1508–1908*, fourth volume.[88]

[88] Quebec, vol. I, 1905, pp. 175+21; vol. II, 1906, pp. 155+vi; vol. III, 1907, pp. 228; vol. iv, 1909, pp. 124+iv+vi, large 8vo.

10. **Poetry.**—In speaking of the popular Canadian *chansons* and of the poets Le May, Sulte, and Fréchette, we have noted the vigor and abundance of poetical effusions. This appears largely in reviews and in the daily press and is mostly ephemeral. Nevertheless, there are quite a few well-known names identified with the poetical output of the province. Among them may be here noted F. X. Burque, J. B. Caonette, W. Chapman, Ernest Gagnon, Alfred Garneau, Léon Lorrain, Albert Lozeau, Émile Nelligan, Adolphe Poisson, Rémi Tremblay.

11. **Politics.**—This is a subject that has always waxed warm in the province of Quebec. The following names are quite well known in the province, either on account of political activity or because their efforts, being thought worthy of publication, have appeared in book form: E. Bourassa, Georges Cartier, Thomas Chapais, L. O. David, L. G. Desjardins, W. Laurier, J. E. Mercier, J. O. Pelland.

12. **Religion.**—The term here does not always mean the subject of religion itself, but is used to denote many works in some manner more or less intimately connected with the subject. Only a few names that seem very familiar out of the lengthy list of the French-Canadian clergy are here noted: E. J. Audet, Alexis de Barbezieux, L'Abbé Casgrain, Thomas Chapais, P. Charland, M. D. Coussirat, A. C. Dugas, D. Gosselin, Frédéric Ghyvelde; L. A. Paquet, *La foi et la raison*, Quebec, 1890; J. O. Plessis; Mgr. Tanguay, *Le clergé Canadien*, Quebec,

1893; E. A. Taschereau, Mgr. Tétu, Charles Trudelle. To those at all familiar with ecclesiastical matters in the province, these names will hardly fail to call up many a literary contribution of the authors.

13. **Science.**—As in the other departments above outlined, so in science some of the clergy have been foremost in producing contributions of value. The numerous reports on the geology of the province of Quebec, prepared by Mgr. J. C. K. Laflamme, the valuable historical contributions of L'Abbé J. B. Verreau, and the linguistic work of the venerable Abbé Cuoq illustrate the versatility of members of the Roman Catholic clergy, who are a credit, not only to their profession, but to general science. A few names of writers on this subject together with the titles of some of their works will serve as a means to procure, if desired, more tangible information: H. M. Ami, *Esquisse géologique du Canada*, 1902; C. Baillargé; Errol Bouchette, *L'évolution économique dans la province de Québec*, 1901; G. Chagnon, *Études préliminaires sur les syrphides de la province de Québec*, 1901; J. J. Desroches; Alphonse C. Gagnon, *Études archéologiques et varietés*, Lévis, 1894; C. E. Dionne, *Les oiseaux de la province de Québec*, Quebec, 1906 (8vo, pp. viii+414), one of the few scientific and up-to-date works in this division of literary activity; V. A. Huard, *Traité élémentaire de zoologie et d'hygienè*, 2d ed., Quebec; J. C. K. Laflamme, *Notions sur l'électricité et le magnétisme*, Quebec, 1893. Mgr. J. C. K. Laflamme, who died about two years ago, was one of the ablest scientists in the

province. All of his scientific writings are valuable. E. Z. Massicotte, *Centfleurs de mon herbier*, Montreal, 1906 (8vo, pp. xiv+222); L. H. Montpetit, *Les poissons d'eau douce*, Montreal (8vo); H. de Puygalon; A. Santerre.

14. **Sociology.**—There has appeared but little on this subject, properly speaking; a great many treatises pertaining to industrial questions, and hard to classify, make their appearance yearly; many of them discuss the raising of cattle, poultry, horses; kitchen gardens, development of agricultural processes, dairies, etc. A few writers and their contributions may be here cited: Ch. Baillargé, *La vie, l'évolution, le matérialisme*, Quebec, 1899 (8vo); F. A. Baillargé, *Économie politique*, Joliette, 1892; N. Legendre, *Les races indigènes de l'Amérique*, extract from the *Mémoires de la Société royale*, 1884 (pp. 25–31, 4to); Gaston de Montigny; Joseph Royal, *Le socialisme aux États-Unis et au Canada*, extract from the *Mémoires de la Société royale*, 1894 (pp. 49–63, 4to); T. de Montigny, *Manuel d'économie domestique*, Montreal, 1896 (pp. 327, 18mo).

15. **Travels.**—From time to time books of travels appear. Those describing scenes in Canada are in some degree like Faucher de Saint-Maurice's books, that is, somewhat historical and descriptive at the same time. Those of A. Buies, as for instance *Le Saguenay et le bassin du lac Saint-Jean*, Quebec, 1896; *La Vallée de la Matapédia*, Quebec, 1895, and several others enjoy about as much popularity as do the books of travel of Faucher de Saint-Maurice. Others, whose writings on this subject

command more or less attention from the reading public in the province, are H. Beaugrand, *Six mois dans les montagnes rocheuses*, Montreal, 1890; L'Abbé H. Cimon, *Impressions de voyage de Québec à Rome*, Quebec, 1895; G. A. Drolet, L'Abbé G. Dugas, F. H. St. Germain, Charles Guérin, Edmond Lambert (Edmond Buron), L. Lindsay, J. A. Lippé, A. C. Morice, J. P. Tardivel, J. O. Plessis.

16. English writings dealing with French Canada.—This subject, not belonging, strictly speaking, to an outline of the bibliography of French-Canadian literature, nevertheless, because of its fecundity and attractiveness deserves a note. Most of this writing is based on the marvelously fascinating history of Canada. From the days when Francis Parkman treated so successfully the History of Canada to the present time, scholars and writers have treated many phases of this interesting subject. Moreover, not a few successful novels have been published based on the remarkable events of Canada's history. More detailed data in regard to this division, as well as in regard to the entire subject treated in this outline, will be found in Karl Volmöller's *Kritischer Jahresbericht über die Fortschritte der Romanischen Philologie*, Erlangen, Germany: Junge & Tohn. The literary output, from the earliest days, and from 1890 down to the present time, will there, under each separate year, be found registered and discussed by the writer of the present outline.

Boston University
June, 1912

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ITS RELATION TO SOCIAL WORK

BY FREDERICK W. JENKINS

Of the making of bibliographies and even bibliographies of bibliographies there is no end. The library which opened its doors yesterday issues volume one, number one, of its bibliographical bulletin today. Bibliography making in many cases has become a fad rather than a serious and careful study. The subjects vary from a reading-list on the Sauropterygia to one on the common fly—from the treatment of juvenile delinquents to a learned list on cats' cradles. And the duplication of efforts by different libraries would be amusing were it not so wasteful. Why, then, did the New York School of Philanthropy enter the field where there is already a bountiful harvest of bibliographical bulletins? In answering this question I hope I may help others to solve their problems, for the fundamental reasons are practically the same everywhere. And no librarian, if he stops to consider the labor involved, the valuable time expended, and the money necessary for such publications, will enter into it without serious consideration of the subject.

A survey of the field showed little bibliographical material available on the subjects of charity, philanthropy, and social problems. That social betterment is the great movement of this century needs no comment

of mine. The new municipal libraries and reference collections which are being built up in many cities, the creating of a great central legislative drafting bureau at Washington, are manifestations of the libraries' interest in social work. That there was a need for such bibliographies was therefore the first reason for the undertaking, and I might add that results have verified this supposition. We have received requests for the bulletin from St. Petersburg, Tokyo, Milan, Paris, Berlin, and several English cities. The National Prison Association made use of 100 copies of the bulletin on "Farm Colonies"; the United States Department of Education asked for 500 copies of the bulletin on "Vocational Guidance"; the New York State Probation Commission asked for 400 copies of "Juvenile Delinquency" and 300 copies of the bulletin on "Vocational Guidance"; the National Housing Association requested 320 copies of "City Planning," and 320 copies of the bulletin for May on "Improved Housing."

And when we had decided that such bibliography work was needed the next question was to scrutinize carefully our resources for doing this particular work. Perhaps you will be interested in a brief summary of these resources. The New York School of Philanthropy, under the direction of the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York, is preparing men and women for civic and social service, either professional or volunteer. I quote the words of the director in the bulletin of announcements for this month, June, 1912:

"The School of Philanthropy is primarily a professional training school for civic and social work. The word philanthropy in its name is to be taken in the deepest and broadest sense as including every aspect of humanitarian effort. Certainly the resources of the School do not permit the full realization of this ideal, just as no medical school or law school can possibly offer courses on every conceivable subject which would fall within its legitimate scope. Within the limit of what is practicable, however, the School of Philanthropy does aim to give fundamental courses of instruction and of field work which will prepare for usefulness in any of the rapidly multiplying kinds of organized social movements, and for efficiency in those governmental positions, whether national, state, or municipal, which have to do directly with the promotion and protection of the social welfare."

In addition to a regular staff of fourteen lecturers and teachers in the various departments, over seventy-five special lectures are given annually, this staff including such names as Jane Addams of Hull House, Chicago; William H. Allen of the Bureau of Municipal Research; Leonard P. Ayres of the Russell Sage Foundation; Ida M. Cannon of the Massachusetts General Hospital; Katherine Bement Davis of the New York State Reformatory for Women at Bedford; Emily Wayland Dinwiddie, Supervisor of the Trinity Church Corporation Tenements and Residence Properties; Livingston Farrand of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis; Homer Folks of the State Charities Aid

Association; Lee K. Frankel of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Mary Wilcox Glenn, Chairman of the Committee on Co-operation and District Work of the New York Charity Organization Society; Robert W. Hebberd of the New York State Board of Charities; Belle Lindner Israels of the Committee on Amusements; Alexander Johnson, General Secretary of the National Conference of Charities and Correction; Edward R. Johnstone of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys at Vineland; Florence Kelley of the National Consumers' League; Owen R. Lovejoy of the National Child Labor Committee; Maude E. Miner of the New York Probation Association; R. R. Reeder of the New York Orphan Asylum; Mary E. Richmond of the Russell Sage Foundation. It is a great privilege to have at all times the advice and help of such a corps of experts.

The library of the School, numbering about 10,000 volumes and 15,000 pamphlets, is the largest library in America devoted exclusively to applied sociology. Its resources may be divided into three classes: (1) General Books, (2) Serial Publications, including federal, state, institutional, and conference reports, (3) Periodicals. All new books of value relating to the subject of Charities and Correction are added as soon as published. Other classes of books in which the library is particularly strong are: church socialization; city problems, including civic welfare and recreation; health and disease, with 3,000 entries on the social aspects of tuberculosis; housing;

labor conditions, with special collections on child labor and women in industry; social progress, and reform.

The reports of institutions and associations, federal, state, and local, cover the same general outline, and are in many cases complete from the beginning. The library has especially valuable files of the proceedings of international and national conferences, including, among others, the Congres Pénitentiare International from 1872 to date, National Prison Association, International Congress on Tuberculosis, Poor Law Conferences, Congres International des Accidents du Travail et des Assurances, National Conference of Charities and Correction.

Two hundred and fifty periodicals are received regularly, and all are indexed promptly, so that articles of interest to social workers are noted in the public card catalogue. Technical magazines are bound, and the student of social problems will find complete files of such magazines. In addition to having critical advice furnished by the staff of the School, and the resources of a carefully selected collection of books, reports, and periodicals, our location is singularly fortunate—in the United Charities Building, the center of the philanthropic activities of New York City. Under one roof are brought together the heads of the organizations which are working for social uplift.

Having decided that a bibliographical bulletin on social topics was needed, and that our resources seemed adequate for its publication, the third problem to settle was form and method. Personally, I believe that

nine-tenths of bibliographies enter too large a number of titles and pay too little attention to their selection. When a bibliography simply enumerates all that the library has on the subject it goes far from the mark, unless the library is of sufficient size, or its collection sufficiently large and complete, to warrant such a listing. The recent bibliography on criminology issued by the New York Public Library is a valuable publication, inasmuch as it catalogues a remarkable collection, the printing of which is a permanent addition to the bibliography of historical criminology. Such a listing of resources on the part of the small library would be folly, if not something worse. For social workers, with perhaps more important functions than the reading of others' experiences, the bibliography recommended by Mr. Dewey is, I believe, one of real value.

To my mind the greatest need is not more of the mechanical records of every good, bad, and indifferent publication, but an indication of really important articles and pamphlets, as well as books. In using such records I find nine-tenths of the entries only an annoyance. The scholarly tendency to put down every conceivable thing is like the crazy librarian who saves everything in type. The real service to the public is to make a list of the things one really needs to read. It is a mighty unimportant thing practically to people to see a catalogue of everything that has been printed on a certain point; 99 per cent of the value rests in finding what there is that is worth consulting.

The library of the School of Philanthropy does not publish a list of everything in the library on a given subject. On many of the topics we have probably a larger collection than any other library in the country and yet it has thus far seemed wise to make a most carefully selected list, a bibliography including only the very best books on the subject. Furthermore, our bibliographical bulletins are never the best books simply in the opinion of the librarian or reference librarian. Every bulletin before being printed is submitted to an expert on that subject, whether he be in the United Charities Building, as many of them are, or whether he live far afield. For instance, our bulletin on Improved Housing before being printed was submitted to Mr. John Ihlder and Mr. Lawrence Veiller of the National Housing Association; our bibliography on the Best Social Books of 1911 was submitted to Miss Lillian Brandt, contributing editor of the *Survey*, who has charge of the reviews of a great number of social books which come into that magazine; the bulletin on Farm Colonies was shown to Dr. Orlando F. Lewis, Secretary of the New York Prison Association, and who has been secured to speak before the New York State meeting in September, and so on. We aim to make annotations brief if at all—a really valuable book needs little comment. In a bibliography of children's books recently received at the library was this sweetly illuminating entry: "Mabie: Legends every child should know—a book of attractive legends for children." When a list really represents only the best the need of

annotations rapidly decreases. I think occasional signed comments by authorities are of great value, and we make frequent use of such annotations under signature.

The social worker has at present more than he can attend to, thanks to the activities of the devil; time is short and business is pressing. The social worker has no time to wade through thousands of entries of books and reports on a subject. Wherever our little bulletin reaches him, it aims to hand in concise form a list of fifty or sixty of the best books, pamphlets, or reports selected from the thousands on that subject. Of the making of bibliographies there is truly no end—but there are not so many special bibliographies on questions of the day. Here is a corner of the field in which any library may find profitable employment. As libraries do the work better they will play a more and more important part in fitting men and women for social service in either professional or volunteer work. The statistics of your city will show the need for such service.

CHECK-LIST OF CANADIAN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

BY LAWRENCE J. BURPEE

Two years ago a committee was appointed by the Ontario Library Association to prepare a Check-List of Canadian Public Documents. For one reason or another very little progress has yet been made with the undertaking—not an altogether unusual state of affairs with subcommittees. The members have all been pretty well occupied with other matters, and it has been difficult to get together. However, the project has not been abandoned by any means, and we hope some day to get the material for the Check-List into shape and have it printed for distribution.

Meanwhile, it may not be without interest to give a brief account of the public documents of Canada and the provinces. At the outset, it is important to remember that under the terms of the British North America Act (the Canadian Constitution), certain subjects were definitely assigned to the provinces and others to the Dominion. Generally speaking, the Constitution of Canada differs from that of the United States in that under the former Parliament may legislate "in relation to all matters not coming within the classes of subjects assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces," while under the latter "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the

States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." One may perhaps say that, from this particular point of view, the balance of power in Canada rests with the federal authority, while in the United States it remains with the individual states.

Under the Canadian Constitution the federal government has exclusive legislative authority over all matters respecting the public debt, regulation of trade and commerce, postal service, navigation and shipping, Indians, census and statistics, and all other matters of national import and significance; while the local legislatures may exclusively make laws in relation to municipal institutions, management and sale of public lands belonging to the province, incorporation of companies with provincial objects, property, and civil rights in the province, and "generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province." (I am quoting Bourinot, our principal authority on constitutional and parliamentary law.)

The matter may perhaps be put more concisely, from our present standpoint, by giving a list of the existing departments of the Dominion government and of the provinces. Here at Ottawa we have the departments of Finance, Railways and Canals, Public Works, Marine and Fisheries, Naval Affairs, Post Office, Militia and Defence, Agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Customs, Inland Revenue, Justice, Interior Mines, Indian Affairs, State, External Affairs, Labour, and the Privy Council Office. The President of the Council, who is generally

the Prime Minister, controls the Department of External Affairs and this Privy Council Office, and also the Royal North West Mounted Police. Interior and Indian Affairs are under one Cabinet Minister; so are Marine and Fisheries and Naval Affairs; also Inland Revenue and Mines. The Geological Survey is a subdepartment of the latter. Until a year or two ago the departments of Labour and the Post Office were under one Minister. They are now administered by separate members of the cabinet. The Dominion Archives, Census, Patent Office, Copyright Office, and Experimental Farms are or were all under the Department of Agriculture—rather a heterogeneous collection. The Archives have since been transferred to the Department of State. The National Gallery comes, for some unexplained reason, under the Department of Public Works; and the Victoria Museum is connected with the Geological Survey. All these departments and branches issue annual reports, as well as a large number of bulletins and other special publications, all commonly known as Blue Books. They are issued through the office of the King's Printer, the Printing Bureau being under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State. The Parliamentary Debates, or Hansard as it is generally called; also the Journals of the House and Senate; the Votes and Proceedings of Parliament; the Sessional Papers; Reports of Parliamentary Committees, and other purely parliamentary publications are issued through the Joint Distribution Office.

Reference may be made here to the brief descriptive list of Canadian government publications on p. 396 of Larned's *Literature of American History*. From a bibliographical point of view Canada is a long way behind the the United States. We have nothing at all corresponding to the admirable catalogues and indexes of public documents issued by the Superintendent of Documents at Washington. The King's Printer issues a brief list of Dominion publications, but it does not make any pretense of being complete. Many years ago an Index was published to the Sessional Papers, but that is now almost prehistoric, and it is altogether like hunting for a needle in a haystack to find any particular document, not to mention any particular fact, in the innumerable volumes of the Sessional Papers. Some of us are living in hopes that the government may some day realize the wisdom of having an index prepared to what would then be a collection of material of enormous value to the student of Canadian affairs. Each volume of Hansard, or rather the set of volumes for each session, is provided with a fairly complete and satisfactory index. Of the departmental reports, nothing is available from a bibliographical point of view beyond the two General Indexes to the Reports of the Geological Survey, the first covering the years 1863 to 1884, and the second the years 1885 to 1906. The latter, compiled by F. J. Nicolas, is an excellent piece of work. As the special report of 1863 summarized all previous reports from the organization of the Survey, and Vol. XVI of the New Series, issued in 1906,

was the last of the Annual Reports, these two General Indexes furnish a fairly complete key to the Reports. Since 1906, the Survey has issued all its publications in the form of Bulletins, and no doubt a general index to these will be issued at some future time.

Broadly speaking, the nine provinces into which Canada is now divided all have jurisdiction over the same classes of subjects, but for obvious reasons the departments dealing with these subjects vary in the different provinces. Subjects which in a large and wealthy province like Ontario are assigned to distinct departments, are bulked two and three together in a small and necessarily frugal little province like Prince Edward Island. Similarly, the public documents issued by the larger provinces are more numerous, specialized, and valuable than those of the smaller provinces. Generally speaking, the methods of publication and distribution in the provinces are similar to those of the Dominion. Each province has its own King's Printer, through whom public documents may be obtained, sometimes free, otherwise for a nominal charge. It may be convenient to add that the address of the King's Printer for Ontario is Toronto; for Quebec, the city of Quebec; for New Brunswick, Fredericton; for Nova Scotia, Halifax; for Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown; for Manitoba, Winnipeg; for Saskatchewan, Regina; for Alberta, Edmonton; and for British Columbia, Victoria. The very few documents issued in connection with the government of the Yukon District may be obtained in some cases from the King's

Printer at Ottawa; otherwise, through the Commissioner's Office in Dawson.

It is the hope of the Subcommittee on Documents of the Ontario Library Association that they may be able to submit, at some future meeting of the American Library Association, a fairly comprehensive Check-List of the Dominion and Provinical documents roughly indicated above.

THE DURRETT COLLECTION, NOW IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

I. ITS NEWSPAPERS

BY EDWARD A. HENRY

Colonel Reuben T. Durrett was born January 24, 1824, and lived to the ripe age of eighty-nine years. He graduated from Georgetown (Kentucky) College in 1846, from Brown University in 1849, and from the Law Department of the University of Louisville in 1850, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession, in which he early attained an eminence that brought him wealth and fame and honor. In 1857 he bought a half interest in the *Louisville Courier* and for two years was its editor-in-chief. Always a writer of much ability, this two years' experience seems to have given him a special interest in newspapers, a large collection of which is found in his library.

This library seems to be the growth of many years of careful collecting. His avowed purpose was to secure everything ever printed in Kentucky or about Kentucky, written by a Kentuckian or about a Kentuckian. The library was purchased by the University of Chicago only a few months before his death. As it reached our campus it consisted of one series of boxes numbered from 1 to 269, another series lettered from A to R, four portraits, and one large wall map. Recognizing the importance

of this material, the trustees of the University appropriated special funds for the organization of a special department in the library to prepare these materials for the shelves. The facts presented in this paper are almost literally "chips from the workshop" in which this work is being done.

At the present time, June 1, 1914, all the lettered boxes and forty-nine of the numbered boxes have been opened. In these forty-nine boxes has been found a large collection of books on Kentucky and Virginia, including probably the best file of journals of the Kentucky General Assembly and collected legislative documents in existence. We have copies of almost all the early books of travel and description which touch upon Kentucky, all the early histories and many other valuable works which must wait until a later time for description. The lettered boxes contained the newspapers and manuscripts. The manuscripts are just being arranged and plans for preserving them in permanent form are being formulated. Any detailed description of them must come at a later time. In this paper we are concerned with the newspapers, all of which have been handled, unless, perchance, we come across stray volumes in boxes yet to be opened.

The newspaper collection was a huge mass when we got it together in the office. Many volumes had been bound years ago and the bindings were rotting away. There were dozens of volumes containing many titles and many huge portfolios full of loose papers. The first task

was to get all papers of the same title together. This required the taking apart of all the composite volumes. Then we began binding the older papers first. At this date one hundred volumes have been returned by the binder and the balance of the collection is in the bindery. All will be upon our shelves by October 1, if not before.

Our method of binding is worthy of a word of description. Each paper is moistened, smoothed out, and repaired. All clipped places and torn corners are replaced with strong parchment paper. All tears, holes, and weak folds are covered with a strong silk gauze which is almost invisible once it is pasted down. The paper is then folded and attached to a sheet of strong manila paper which is half an inch wider and one inch longer than the newspaper. These manila sheets, carrying the papers, are then sewed to broad tapes which are glued between two thick cover boards, making an unusually strong cover and hinge. When there are fewer than ten numbers of a title, the titles are gathered into related groups and bound together. We have some twenty such composite volumes bearing such titles as:

Maryland Newspapers before 1820.	Mscl.
Virginia Newspapers before 1820.	Mscl.
Louisville Evening Newspapers.	Mscl.
Louisville German Newspapers.	Mscl.

All other volumes contain but a single title. When there are more than ten numbers but fewer than twenty the cover boards are covered with mottled paper and given a black cloth back. When there are more than twenty

numbers the boards are covered with a three-quarters canvas binding. We are confident that these splendid canvas bindings will stand usage equal to the best leather and will continue clean and strong long years after leather would have disintegrated and fallen apart.

The user of these volumes will find in each a typewritten title-page giving a complete list of all papers in the volume and in most cases a brief history of the paper. In turning through the volume his fingers touch only the projecting manila sheets, except when he pauses to examine a paper closely, thus reducing wear and tear upon the papers themselves and insuring to them the longest possible life consistent with use.

The oldest title in the collection is the *London Chronicle*, London, England. A few numbers of Lloyd's *Evening Post*, London, and the *American Eagle*, Vera Cruz, Mexico, complete the list of foreign papers in the collection. Since nearly 90 per cent of all the papers are from Kentucky we will divide them for consideration into Kentucky newspapers and non-Kentucky newspapers.

Of the non-Kentucky papers there are two titles from colonial days and fourteen others before 1800. The more important titles in this group are the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, the first newspaper established west of the Alleghanies, the *Western Telegraphe* and *Washington Advertiser*, Washington, Pa., the second paper in western Pennsylvania, the *Knoxville Gazette*, Knoxville, Tenn., and the *Winchester Gazette* of Winchester, Va. This latter, a complete file from January, 1799, to September,

1802, except three issues, is in excellent condition and we understand is a unique file which is duplicated nowhere. It is an ably edited paper and is a mine of rich information on this period. From the period between 1800 and 1820 we have Vol. I of the *National Intelligencer* and goodly representations of the *Washington Federalist*, the *Weekly Aurora* of Philadelphia, the *Richmond Enquirer*, Richmond, Va., and the *Ohio Federalist* of St. Clairsville, Ohio, a rare early abolition paper. There is a complete file of *Niles's Register* which begins in this period. The most important non-Kentucky file after 1820 is the *Cincinnati Enquirer* for the years 1861, 1862, and the last six months of 1863. A reference to the check-list of this collection will show that outside of Kentucky the collection is chiefly valuable for the number of titles it contains and the early dates of the papers that represent these titles. Many titles are represented by a single paper but that paper is so often Vol. I, No. 1 (or so near it that it is very easy to compute the date of beginning) that the collection is very important from the standpoint of the history of journalism, especially in the South.

In Kentucky this rule is quite reversed. Files of considerable length are the rule and single numbers the exception. Of the *Kentucky Gazette*, Lexington, Ky., the first newspaper established in the state, we have three large volumes, though the sequence is considerably broken by missing numbers. Our oldest paper is Vol. I, No. 28, March 8, 1788. Of the second paper in the state, Stewart's *Kentucky Herald*, Lexington, we also have

a fair representation. One of the more valuable files in the collection is a double one. In September, 1797, Hunter & Beaumont started at Washington, Kentucky, a paper known as the *Mirror*. A few months later Mr. Hunter went to Frankfort and established the *Palladium*. Shortly thereafter he sold his interest in the *Mirror* and bought Mr. Beaumont's interest in the *Palladium*. Thus the two papers, though not actually connected, really form a connected file. We have Mr. Hunter's own file of the two papers covering the period from 1797 to 1808 in most thorough fashion. We also have the *Guardian of Freedom*, the second paper established in Frankfort and antedating the *Palladium* by a few months. The first paper established in Louisville, the *Farmer's Library or Ohio Intelligencer*, is well represented. The *Kentucky Reporter*, Lexington, 1810–31, the *Western Citizen* of Paris, the *Argus* of Frankfort, and the *American Republic* of Frankfort are files beginning between 1800 and 1820 which are worthy of notice. Another important file is that of the *Presbyterian Herald* of Louisville, 1846–62, complete except one year and two other papers. Slavery was too dangerous an issue for the ordinary daily press to handle. This religious paper made it a matter of conscience and so is a most valuable source of information upon the subject.

The two greatest files in the collection are the *Maysville Eagle* and the *Louisville Public Advertiser*. The *Eagle* was established as a weekly which continued for fifteen years, when a semi-weekly was established and

the weekly continued for mail subscribers. Ten years later the semi-weekly was continued as a tri-weekly. Our file begins with Vol. IV, whole number 184, and continues almost complete through the various changes to December, 1858, a file of thirty-five years in length. In addition we have several years of the weekly which ran parallel with the semi-weekly and tri-weekly papers. The other great file is that of the *Louisville Public Advertiser*. It was established June 30, 1818, by Shadrach Penn. It continued as a weekly only seven months, when it changed to a semi-weekly, which continued ten and a half years, when it was continued as a tri-weekly which lasted only four months, to December 31, 1829. The next morning, January 1, 1830, appeared the first daily paper ever printed in Kentucky. It continued both the volume numbers and whole numbers of the series of papers which had preceded it. Parallel with this semi-weekly and daily a weekly mailing edition was published, and during a part of the period of the daily a tri-weekly mailing edition was also published. We have an almost perfect file of this paper from Vol. I, No. 4 of the original weekly, July 21, 1818, to October, 1841. In addition we have a large number of the weekly and tri-weekly mailing editions which ran parallel with the main paper. We only wish there were time here to narrate the long struggle which developed between this paper and the *Louisville Journal*, established November 24, 1830, but the reader must look elsewhere for that story. Suffice it to say that it was one of the most bitterly

fought in newspaper history. Mr. Penn was finally defeated and forced to sell his paper and leave the city. His paper survived him only a few years. Mention of the *Journal* brings us to the one great weakness in the collection. Whether his connection with the *Courier* and the resulting duel with the editor of the *Journal* made Colonel Durrett dislike the *Journal* so much that he would not have it in his library or for some other reason, this, one of the greatest papers ever published in Kentucky, is represented by only a few scattered numbers. Of the various papers which were established in Louisville between 1830 and 1842, the period of the Penn-Prentice struggle, none lasted very long. We have almost complete files of all of them. Of the later papers we have the *Courier* for the years of Colonel Durrett's editorship, 1857–59, the *Democrat* for the years 1862–64.

One very interesting group of papers in the collection is that of campaign papers. As they are scattered through the check list under the various places of publication we give the full list here. As gems of polemic, not to say invective, these papers are beyond comparison.

The Patriot, Frankfort, 1826. New Court Party.
The Spirit of '76, Frankfort, 1826. Old Court Party.
The Campaign, Frankfort, 1840.
The Campaign, Frankfort, 1844.
The Whig Banner, Nashville, 1844.
The Henry Clay Bugle, Maysville, 1844.
The Republican Sentinel, Richmond, Va., 1844.
The Tocsin, Frankfort, 1844.

The Campaign, Washington, D.C., 1848.
The Campaign Flag, Maysville, 1848.
Rough and Ready, Louisville, 1848.

With the close of the Civil War the newspaper files of the Durrett Collection close. Since that date there are only a few poultry and agricultural papers and one or two other odd titles.

Two summaries will conclude this discussion. By titles, the resources of the collection are—

OF KENTUCKY PAPERS

Titles beginning before 1800	5
Titles beginning between 1800 and 1820	19
Titles beginning since 1820	111
Total Kentucky titles	135

OF NON-KENTUCKY PAPERS

Titles beginning before 1800	16
Titles beginning between 1800 and 1820	56
Titles beginning since 1820	42
Total non-Kentucky titles	114
Grand total	249

In terms of volumes the collection consists of some 75 volumes of files beginning before 1820 and about 275 volumes of titles beginning since 1820. Of this total the 75 volumes of *Niles's Register* are duplicates and will be sold. All the others will go upon our shelves as rapidly as they are bound.

In making the check-list of these papers we have followed in general the principles laid down in the *Check List of American Newspapers* in the Library of Congress. Whenever our first copy of a title was early enough to throw light upon the establishment of the paper we have added the volume and number of the paper. When only whole numbers were used we have indicated that fact by the abbreviation "w.no." It will be noticed that a few periodicals are included in the list. They were packed with the papers and so handled with them and since we shall probably never publish a separate list of them they have been included here. There are many boxes of periodicals yet to be opened.

A CHECK-LIST OF THE KENTUCKY NEWSPAPERS IN THE DURRETT COLLECTION, IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Bardstown

Western American. w.

1805. Jan. 11 (v. 2, w. no. 71), Mch. 15, 29–Apr. 5, 20.
Continued as the *Western American*, Louisville, Ky.

Candid Review. w.

1808. Mch. 29 (v. 2, no. ?).

Bowling Green

Green River Correspondent. w.

1824. Sept. 25 (v. 1, no. 46).

Green River Gazette. w.

1833. Feb. 2 (v. 1, no. 18).
1840. Mch. 18.

Covington

Western Globe. w.

1840. Feb. 26 (v. 2, no. 11).

Kentucky Intelligencer. w.
1846. May 13 (n. s. v. 2, no. 15).
Covington Union. w.
1848. Apr. 14 (v. 1, no. 38).

Cynthiana

Guardian of Liberty. w.
1817. Jan. 18–Dec. 27 (v. 1, nos. 3–52 wanting nos. 41, 50, 51).
1818. Mch. 14–1819. Mch. 13 (v. 2, nos. 2–52 wanting nos. 8, 9, 22, 28).

Danville

Olive Branch. w.
1821. Apr. 21 (v. 2, w. no. 54), June 23.
1825. Dec. 23.
Kentucky Rifle. w.
1840. Oct. 31 (v. 1, no. 15).
Published simultaneously at Lancaster and Hustonville, Ky.

Frankfort

Constitutional Advocate. w.
1825. Oct. 5 (v. 1, no. 1), 19–Nov. 2, 30–Dec. 30.
1826. Jan. 13–Feb. 10, Mch. 10, 24–31.
Successor of the *Harbinger.*
Absorbed into the *Commentator,* Apr. 8, 1826.

Argus of Western America. w.
1816. Jan. 11 (v. 8, no. 41), July 19, Aug. 2, 23, Oct. 4–Nov. 1, 29–Dec. 6.
1817. Jan. 17, Feb. 7, 21, Apr. 18–25, May 30, Oct. 17, Nov. 7, Dec. 5–19.
1818. Jan. 2, Feb. 13, May 1, 22, July 24, Aug. 21, Sept. 18, Dec. 11–18.
1819. Jan. 15–Feb. 5, 16, Mch. 19, Apr. 2, July 2, Aug. 13, Oct. 29, Dec. 17, 31.
1820. Apr. 20, Dec. 28.
1821. Jan. 25, Feb. 8–15, Mch. 22, Apr. 20, July 5.
1822. Dec. 26.
1825. Oct. 5.
1826. Feb. 22.
1827. Jan. 24–Mch. 7, 21–Apr. 25, May 9, 23–June 6, 20–27, July 11, Aug. 15–Sept. 26, Oct. 10–Dec. 5, 19–26.
1828. Jan. 2–Feb. 13, 27, Apr. 9–23, July 23, Aug. 20, Sept. 3, 17–24, Oct. 22–Nov. 12.
1829. Jan. 21, Feb. 25, May 13, July 15, Aug. 12–19, Sept. 9, 23–30, Oct. 7, 28, Nov. 11–18.

1830. Jan. 13–27, Feb. 17, Mch. 17, 31, May 5, 19, June 23–July 7, 21–Aug. 4, 25, Sept. 8–15, Nov. 3, 24–Dec. 1.

Continued as:

Frankfort Argus. w.

1830. Extra. Dec. (*sic*).

1831. Feb. 9, 23, Mch. 23, Apr. 6, June 22, Aug. 3, Oct. 5, Dec. 14–21.

1832. Jan. 25.

1838. Feb. 9, Mch. 2.

Campaign. w.

1840. Apr. 23–Oct. 8.

1841. May.

A campaign paper.

Campaign for 1844. w.

1844. Apr. 13–Oct. 5.

1845. June 4.

A campaign paper.

Commentator. w.

1823. Dec. 13 (v. 7, w. no. 363).

1824. Oct. 2–Dec. 25.

1825. Complete.

1826. Complete. Extra Jan. 31.

1827. Complete. Extra Dec. 6.

1828. Complete.

1829. Complete.

1830. Complete, except wanting May 18, June 15, Aug. 17, Nov. 2, 30, Dec. 21.

1831. Complete, except wanting July 19, Aug. 23, Sept. 20, Nov. 22, Dec. 7, 27.

1832. Jan. 3–Feb. 7, 21–Apr. 24.

Merged with the *Kentuckian.*

Frankfort Commonwealth. w. (s.-w. during legislative sessions after 1842.)

1834. Sept. 2.

1835. May 9, July 11, 25, Aug. 8, 22–29.

1836. Mch. 30, Apr. 20.

1837. Apr. 5–Dec. 31.

1838. Complete.

1839. Jan. 2–Apr. 3, May 21.

1843. Mch. 7, May 23–June 6, Nov. 7.

1845. June 24, Sept. 23.

1846. Jan. 20.

1862. Mch. 11–July 8.

Frankfort Commonwealth. t.-w.
1862. May 2.

Daily Commonwealth. d. (during session of legislature 1844.)
1844. Jan. 1–Mch. 6.

Cross. w.
1834. Jan. 2 (v. 2, no. 6), Feb. 6–20.
Baptist.

Western Democrat. w.
1838. Dec. 27 (v. 1, no. 11).

Franklin Farmer. w.
1837. Aug. 12 (v. 1, no. 1), Sept. 16–23, Oct. 7–21, Nov. 4–11, 25.
1838. Feb. 10, Mch. 10, 31–Apr. 14, May 5, 19–June 2, 16, 30, July 7–14, 28, Aug. 11, Sept. 22–29, Oct. 13–Nov. 3, 24, Dec. 8–22.
1839. Mch. 16, June 1–Aug. 10, Aug. 24–Dec. 28.
Moved to Lexington and later continued as the *Kentucky Farmer*, which was moved back to Frankfort Jan. 23, 1841.

Kentucky Farmer. w.
1841. Feb. 27–Mch. 6, 20, Apr. 17–24, July 3–17, 31, Aug. 28–Sept. 4, Oct. 30, Dec. 4–25.
1842. Jan. 1, Mch. 19.
Discontinued Apr. 2, 1842.

Guardian of Freedom. w.
1799. May 30 (v. 2, no. 4).
1802. June 30–July 7, Nov. 24.
1803. July 20.
1804. Jan. 18, Feb. 1, 15–May 12, 26–June 2, 16–30, July 14–28, Aug. 11, 27–Oct. 1, Nov. 14, 28.
1805. Jan. 10, Feb. 11, Mch. 25.

Harbinger. w.
1825. Mch. 30 (v. 1, no. 1)–Sept. 28.
Successor to the *American Republic.*
Continued by the *Constitutional Advocate.*

Kentuckian. w.
1828. Apr. 10 (v. 1, no. 1)–Aug. 14, 28–Sept. 11, 25–Oct. 2, 16–Nov. 27, Dec. 11–25. Extra May 29.
1829. Jan. 1–Nov. 7, Dec. 11–25.
1830. Jan. 1–8, 22–29, Feb. 12–May 14.
1831. Extra. Address of Carrier. Jan.
Successor to the *Spirit of Seventy-Six.*
Continued as:

Kentuckian and Commentator. w.
1832. June 21 (v. 5, no. 12), July 26–Aug. 9, 23.
Successor to the *Kentuckian* and also the *Commentator.*

Palladium. w.

1798. Aug. 9 (v. 1, no. 1)–1808. Apr. 20 (11 v. complete except 1805. Aug. 31, 1806. Jan. 23, and the last 12 numbers of v. 11).

Extras, 1799. Jan. 17, Apr. 4, 25, Aug. 8.
1800. June 12, Aug. 14, Sept. 15, 25.
1801. Apr. 21.
1803. Nov. 8.
1805. July 27.
1806. July 10, Dec. 8.
1807. July 2, Aug. 13.
1808. July 21, Sept. 8.

Patriot. w.

1826. Feb. 22–July 31.

A campaign paper.

American Republic. w.

1810. Aug. 17 (v. 1, no. 8), Oct. 12–26, Nov. 23, Dec. 7–14.

1811. Jan. 4, 17–Mch. 22, Apr. 5–Aug. 2, Sept. 20–Oct. 11. Extra Nov. 18.

1812. Apr. 10.

Succeeded by the *Harbinger.*

Spirit of '76. w.

1826. Mch. 10–Aug. 4.

A campaign paper, the success of which led to the establishing of:

Spirit of Seventy-Six. w.

1826. Dec. 13 (v. 1, no. 2), 28.

1827. Jan. 4–June 21, July 5–Nov. 12, 29–Dec. 6, 20–27.

1828. Jan. 3–Mch. 27.

Succeeded by the *Kentuckian.*

Tocsin. w(?).

1843. Aug. 26 (v. 1, no. 10).

A campaign paper.

Western World. w.

1806. July 7 (v. 1, no. 1).

Kentucky Yeoman. w.

1840. Feb. 28 (v. 1, no. 2), Mch. 19–26, May 21, July 16–23, Sept. 17–24, Oct. 22.

1842. Mch. 3, Aug. 4.

1845. Apr. 10.

1847. Feb. 11, May 6, July 29, Nov. 26.

1848. June 1.

Kentucky Yeoman. t.-w.
1854. Mch. 23 (v. 4, no. 8).
1862. Feb. 4.
Daily Session Kentucky Yeoman. d. during session of legislature 1843.
1843. Jan. 2–Mch. 11. Extra Jan. 20.
Daily Session Yeoman. d. during session of legislature 1846.
1846. Jan. 8, 13.
Daily Kentucky Yeoman. d. during session of legislature 1860.
1860. Feb. 3.

Georgetown
American Sentinel. w.
1824. Sept. 10 (v. 2, no. 33)–17, Oct. 8–22.
1827. Jan. 26–July 14, 28–Sept. 1, 15–Dec. 8, 29.
1828. Jan. 19–Feb. 8, 29.
Continued as:
Kentucky Sentinel. w.
1829. May 23.

Harrodsburg
American. w.
1831. Jan. 28 (v. 1, no. 12), Mch. 4–11, 25, May 6, July 8, 22. Extra n.d.
Light House. w.
1815. May 27 (v. 2, w. no. 97).
Ploughboy. w.
1856. Feb. 2 (v. 10, no. 13).
Central Watchtower and Farmer's Journal. w.
1827. Sept. ?, Dec. 29 (v. 2, no. 3).
1828. Mch. 1–8, Sept. 3, Nov. 19.
1829. Mch. 20, May 16, June 13.
1830. May 22, June 12. Extra June 19.

Hustonville
Kentucky Rifle. w.
See Danville.

Lancaster
Kentucky Rifle. w.
See Danville.

Lebanon
Central Kentuckian. w.
1863. June 11 (v. 6, no. 1.)

Lexington

Lexington Public Advertiser. w.

1823. Apr. 15, June 7, Aug. 2, Sept. 6.

Franklin Farmer. w.

1840. Jan. 4–Aug. 22.

Continuation of the *Franklin Farmer*, Frankfort.

Continued as:

Kentucky Farmer. w.

1840. Sept. 12, Oct. 10–17, Nov. 14–21, Dec. 5–12.

1841. Jan. 2–16.

Continued as the *Kentucky Farmer*, Frankfort.

Kentucky Farmer. m.

1842. July (v. 1, no. 2).

A revival of the *Kentucky Farmer*, Frankfort, and a continuation of the *Kentucky Cultivator*.

Kentucke Gazette. w.

1788. Mch. 8 (v. 1, no. 28), Sept. 6, 20.

Continued as:

Kentucky Gazette. w. and s.-w.

1794. Feb. 8.

1795. Oct. 10.

1796. Jan. 16.

1797. Sept. 9, 16, 23.

1798. July 11–Aug. 1, 15–Sept. 12, Oct. 3–10, Nov. 21. Extras, July 25, Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22.

1799. Mch. 14, May 16–June 27, Aug. 15–Sept. 26, Oct. 10–Nov. 28, Dec. 19–26. Extras, July 4, 18, Aug. ?, Sept. 5, 12, Oct. 10, 31.

1800. Jan. 2–9, 23–Feb. 27, Mch. 20–Apr. 3, 17, May 8, 22–June 26, July 10–24, Aug. 7–21.

1803. Feb. 14, Apr. 26–May 3, June 21–July 12, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27–Oct. 4, 25–Nov. 1, 15–22, Dec. 27. Extra Aug. 2.

1804. Jan. 3, Mch. 27–Apr. 3, 17–May 1, 15, 29–June 19, 25, July 24, Oct. 2, Nov. 20. Extras, Apr. 3, July 17.

1805. Mch. 5, Apr. 9–May 21, 28, Nov. 14. Extra Apr. 30.

1806. Aug. 14, Sept. 4, 18–22, Oct. 27, Nov. 3–6, 17.

1807. Sept. 22, Oct. 20.

1808. Jan. 12, Mch. 8–15, Apr. 19–May 31, June 14–28, July 12–Aug. 16, Oct. 25, Nov. 8–22, Dec. 5–13.

1810. Feb. 20, June 19.

1817. Feb. 24.

1819. Mch. 5.

1825. Extra Mch. 3.

1827. Jan 12–19, Feb. 2–Mch. 30, Apr. 13–20, May 4–June 1, 29, July 13–20, Aug. 3–Sept. 28, Oct. 12–19, Nov. 16, 30, Dec. 14–28.
1828. Jan. 11–Feb. 15, Mch. 28, Apr. 11, May 16, June 6, Aug. 22, Oct. 10, Dec. 19.
1829. Jan. 2–9, Apr. 3, June 5.
1832. Extras, July 19, Aug. 2, Oct. 25.
1833. May 18.
1834. May 31, Aug. 30.
1836. Jan. 30, Apr. 2. Extra Sept. 26.
Called the *Kentucky Gazette and General Advertiser*, 1803–9.

Stewart's Kentucky Herald. w.
1795. Nov. 17 (v. 1, no. 40)–Dec. 1, 29.
1796. Jan. 26–Feb. 2. Extras, Oct. 18, 25.
1799. Jan. 30–Feb. 5, 19–26, Mch. 12, July 23.
1801. Feb. 10, May 19.
1802. Mch. 30, May 25.

Western Luminary. w.
1824. July 14 (v. 1, no. 1)–Dec. 29.
1825. Jan. 5–May 11, 25–July 20, Aug. 3, 17–Dec. 28.
1826. Jan. 4–11, 25, Feb. 8–22, Mch. 8–15, Apr. 5–12, 26–June 7, 21–28, Aug. 2, Dec. 20.
1827. Jan. 3, 17–31, May 9–June 27, July 4–Aug. 29, Sept. 12–Dec. 26.
1828. Jan. 2–Mch. 12, 26, Apr. 16, May 7, 21, June 4–18, July 9–16, 30, Aug. 27, Sept. 10, Nov. 12.
1829. Jan. 28–Feb 4, Mch. 11, Apr. 1, 15, May 6–June 3, 17–July 1, 15–22, Aug. 26–Sept. 9, 23, Oct. 14–21, Nov. 18.
1830. Feb. 10, Mch. 31–Apr. 14, May 19–26, July 14, 28, Sept. 1, 15, Oct. 6, Nov. 17–24, Dec. 29.
1831. Feb. 16–23, Mch. 16, May 25, July 20, Aug. 31, Sept. 21, Oct. 5, Nov. 30, Dec. 14–28.
1835. Jan. 21.

Western Monitor. w.
1814. Dec. 23 (v. 1, no. 21).
1815. Jan. 20, June 23–30, Oct. 6, Dec. 15.
1816. Dec. 6–13.
1818. Jan. 24.
1819. Feb. 27–Apr. 24, May 8–June 1, 22–29, July 13, 27–Nov. 2, 16–30, Dec. 14–28.
1820. Jan. 4–Feb. 1, 15–Mch. 28, May 2, 23–30, June 12, July 4–18, Aug. 1, 15–Oct. 31.
1825. Jan. 12–19.

Lexington Observer. w.
1831. May 21 (v. 1, no. 2), June 11–Dec. 30.
1832. Jan. 13–Mch. 9.
Merged, Mch. 1832, with *Kentucky Reporter* to form:

Lexington Observer and Reporter. w.
1836. Dec. 21.
1843. Apr. 26.

Lexington Observer and Reporter. s.-w.
1843. Mch. 18 (v. 11, no. 91).

Progress of the Age. w.
1850. June 7 (v. 1, no. 1).

North American Literary and Political Register. w.
1826. Sept. 21 (v. 1, no. 1)–Dec. 21.

Reporter. w. and s.-w.
1810. Dec. 8 (v. 3, no. 49).
1812. Jan. 11–Dec. 26. Extra July 11.
1813. Jan. 23–Dec. 25.
1814. Jan. 1–July 9, 25–Aug. 20, Sept. 3.
1815. Jan. 13, Feb. 8–13, Mch. 6, 17, 31, Apr. 12, 26, May 19–Aug. 4, 18–25, Sept. 8–Dec. 22.
1816. Jan. 5, 19–Apr. 12, May 3–July 12, 24–Dec. 27.
1817. Jan. 1–15, 29, Feb. 21–June 11, July 2,–Sept 3.
Continued as:

Kentucky Reporter. w. and s.-w.
1817. Oct. 8–Dec. 31.
1818. Jan. 7, 21–Feb. 11, 25–Apr. 1, 15–Dec. 30.
1819. Jan. 6, Feb. 17–Mch. 31, Apr. 14–May 19, June 16–23, July 7–21, Aug. 11–Sept. 8, 22–29, Nov. 10–Dec. 1, 29.
1820. Feb. 16, Mch. 29, Apr. 26–May 3, 24, June 7–14, July 19, Aug. 16–23, Sept. 13–Oct. 4, 25, Nov. 27, Dec. 11.
1821. Jan. 29, Feb. 26, Apr. 2, Aug. 20, Oct. 1, 15–29, Nov. 26, Dec. 17–24.
1822. Jan. 14–Mch. 4, 25, Apr. 15–22, May 6, June 3, 17–July 1, 15–Aug. 5, 19, Sept. 9, 23, Oct. 14–21, Dec. 9, 23.
1823. Feb. 3, 17–24, Mch. 17, May 5, July 7, 21–Aug. 4, Sept. 29, Nov. 3, 24–Dec. 15.
1824. Jan. 12, Feb. 2–9, Mch. 8–15, 29, May 10–17, June 7–14, July 5–12, 26–Aug. 2, 30–Sept. 6, 20, Nov. 1, 22–Dec. 20.
1825. Jan. 3, 24, Feb. 7–14, Mch. 7–21, Apr. 4–11, May 16–23, June 20, Aug. 8–15, 29–Sept. 5, Oct. 10, 24.

1826. Jan. 16, Feb. 13, Mch. 6, 27–Apr. 3, 24, May 22, June 5, 26–July 17, Aug. 7, 21–Dec. 25.

1827. Complete. 1828. Complete. 1829. Complete. 1830. Complete. Extra June 9. 1831. Complete. 1832. Jan. 4–Feb. 22, Mch. 7, 21–Apr. 4.

Merged with *Lexington Observer*.

Kentucky Statesman. w.

1855. Mch. 27 (v. 6, no. 26).

1856. Apr. 1.

Kentucky Whig. w.

1825. Sept. 22 (v. 1, no. 1)–Nov. 3, Dec. 1–29.

1826. Jan. 5–Mch. 2, 23–May 4, 18–June 8, 22, July 6–13. Extra July 20.

Lincoln County

Lamp. w.

1808. Jan. 12 (v. 1, no. 24).

Louisville

Louisviller Adler. d.

1852. Oct. 14 (v. 1, no. 46).

Louisville Public Advertiser. w.

A country mailing ed. without vol. nos.

1826. Jan. 28, May 20, June 24, July 15, 29.

1827. Jan. 13–Feb. 21, Mch. 10–June 2, 16–July 21, Aug. 4–Dec. 15.

1828. Feb. 2.

1833. Sept. 28.

1837. Apr. 15, July 1, 15, Nov. 11.

1838. Apr. 7, 28, May 12–19, June 16, Aug. 25–Sept. 1, Nov. 10, Dec. 15, 29.

Changed to s.-w.

1839. Jan. 2–5, Feb. 9, Mch. 9, 27–Apr. 10, 20–May 1, 22–29, June 29–July 3, 17, 31, Nov. 23–27.

1840. Jan. 22.

Changed back to w.

1840. Jan. 25–Feb. 1, 29–Mch. 7, 21–28, Apr. 18, Sept. 12, Oct. 10, 24–31.

1841. Nov. 20.

1842. Feb. 12, June 18.

Louisville Public Advertiser. s.-w.

(This is the chief paper. Founded as a weekly on June 30, 1818, it became a semi-weekly Jan. 23, 1819, and continued until Sept. 19, 1829, when it became a tri-weekly until the close of the year, when the daily was established.)

1818. July 21–Aug. 25, Sept. 8–Dec. 8, 22–29.
1819. Complete except May 5, 8, Sept. 5.
1820. Complete.
1821. Complete except Dec. 12.
1822. Complete except Jan. 12, Mch. 27, Oct. 26.
1823. Complete except Apr. 2, Oct. 4, 8, 15, Nov. 15.
1824. Complete except Jan. 21, Feb. 7, Apr. 3, May 5, July 3, 7, Oct. 23, Dec. 1, 18. Extra Nov. 27.
1825. Complete except May 11, 18–June 8, July 9.
1826. Complete except Jan. 4, 28, May 20, June 14, July 26, Nov. 22.
1828. Complete except Jan. 19, June 7, July 30, Dec. 3.
1829. Complete except Aug. 8, Oct. 15, Nov. 26, Dec. 31.

Louisville Public Advertiser. t.-w.

A country mailing ed. without vol. no.

1832. Nov. 12/13.
1833. Feb.8/9, 22/23, Mch. 15/16, 25/26, July 8/9.
1834. Mch. 19/20, Apr. 4/5, May 2/3, 9/10, 21/22, July 9/10, Aug. 1/2, Oct. 8/9, 11, Nov. 7/8, 11.
1835. Jan. 26/27, Feb. 20/21, May 22/23.
1836. Apr. 6/7.
1837. Feb. 17/18, Apr. 7/8, 19/20, 21/22, Nov. 1/2, 13/14, 17/18, 24/25.
1838. Jan. 19/20, 22/23, May 14/15, Oct. 3/4, 8/9.

Louisville Public Advertiser. d.

1830. Jan. 1.–1841. Oct. 24 volumes complete except the following papers:

1830. Jan. 30, Mch. 5, 13, Apr. 27, 30, May 29, 31, July 29, Dec. 10.
1831. Jan. 11, 20, 22, 31, Mch. 19, Apr. 30, May 20, Aug. 31, Sept. 19, Nov. 11.
1832. Jan. 4, 27, Feb. 1, 2, 14, 21, 27, Apr. 17, May 24, June 12, July 7, 20, 23, 27, Sept. 1, 8, 14, 15, 28, Nov. 13, 14, 27, Dec. 26.
1833. Jan. 12, 18, Feb. 4, 9, 11, 23, 28, Mch. 16, 18, 23, 25, 26, 30, Apr. 5, 30, May 6, 8, 13, 24, July 8, 9, 12, 13, 16–18, Aug. 9, 13, 21, 22, 30, Sept. 3, 24, Oct. 4, Nov. 8, 30, Dec. 17, 26, 27.
1834. Jan. 2, 6, 13, 27, Feb. 1, 18, 24, Mch. 11, 13–15, 18, 28, 29, Apr. 1, 4, 8, May 1, 3, 10, 21–22, June 18, 21, 24, 28, 30, July 10–11, 14,16–17, 31, Aug. 2, 15, Sept. 10, 19, 22, 25, 27, Oct. 9, 11, 13, 20, 22, 27, Nov. 3, 8, 11, Dec. 1–4, 10, 13, 20, 29.

1835. Jan. 5, 17, Feb. 20, May 12, Aug. 27.
1836. Jan. 2, Apr. 7, Aug. 12, Dec. 27.
1837. Feb. 18, Apr. 8, 19, 21, Sept. 26, Nov. 2, 13, 17, 25.
1838. Jan. 19, 23, May 14, Oct. 3, 9.
1840. Jan. 21, Dec. 24.
1841. July 7.

Louisville Public Advertiser for the Country. w.
1844. Feb. 17 (v. 1, no. 1).

Age. w.
1879. Jan. 4 (v. 1, no. 1)–June 28.

Western American. w.
1806. Mch. 6–20.
Continuing the *Western American*, Bardstown.

Louisville Anzeiger. s.-w.
1849. Sept. 8 (v. 1, no. 123).

Louisville Anzeiger. d.
1852. July 23 (v. 4, no. 122).
1853. July 26.

Beobachter am Ohio. w.
1852. July 21 (v. 8, no. 56).

Louisville Evening Bulletin. d.
1855. Aug. 7.
1856. Oct. 13.
1862. Nov. 10.

Louisville Clipper and Daily Public Ledger. d.
1846. Aug. 5, 7–12, 14.
Continuing the *Public Ledger and Commercial Bulletin*.

Louisville Correspondent. w.
1814. Oct. 26 (v. 3, w. no. 112).
1815. Apr. 24.

Louisville Weekly Courier. w.
1856. Nov. 12 (v. 13, no. 47).

Louisville Daily Courier. d.
1849. Feb. 22, Aug. 7–8.
1855. Aug. 8, 10, 15–16, 18, 21–22.
1857. July 1–Dec. 31 (wanting July 6).
1858. Complete.
1859. Complete except May 14, July 21, Aug. 13, 25, Sept. 8, 27, Oct. 21, 28, Nov. 22, 25–26, Dec. 12.
1861. Sept. 9.
1867. May 31.

Louisville Courier. Evening edition. d.
1856. Oct. 4.
Western Courier. w.
1815. Apr. 20 (v. 4, no. 29).
1817. Apr. 10–17.
Courier-Journal. d.
1877. Aug. 9.
Evening Democrat. d.
1855. Sept. 18, 20.
Louisville Daily Democrat. d.
1844. Nov. 27.
1848. Feb. 9.
1856. July 10–11, 18, Oct. 4.
1862. Complete except Jan. 1–26, 29, Feb. 1, 14, 26, 28, Mch. 1–2, 5, 12, July 30, Sept. 2, 4–30, Oct. 1–9, 12, 18.
1863. Complete except Jan. 7, Feb. 5, 18–19, June 19, 27, Oct. 28, Nov. 3–5, 8, Dec. 2, 31.
1864. Complete except Jan. 1, 5, 6, 9, 23, 27, Feb. 3, 10, 19, 25, Mch. 4, Apr. 30, June 9, Oct. 7, Dec. 29, and all Sunday papers after May 22.
Examiner. w.
1847. June 19–1849. Dec. 8, complete except 1848. Mch. 11, July 8, 29, Aug. 19, Sept. 30; 1849. Oct. 6.
Dollar Farmer. m.
1842. July–1846. June. 4 v.
Louisville Gazette. w.
1826. June 23 (n. s. v. 1, no. 15).
Daily Gazette and Reporter. d.
1839. Aug. 8 (v. 1, no. 108).
Focus. w.
1826. Nov. 22 (v. 1, no. 1), Dec. 6–27.
1827. Mch. 7–Dec. 25.
1828. Complete except Sept. 16, Oct. 21.
1829. Complete to Nov. 17.
Focus. t.-w.
1831. Feb. 7/8, 14/15, Mch. 4/5.
Louisville Daily Focus. d.
1831. Jan. 28 (v. 1, no. 1)–1832. Jan. 30, wanting 1831. Feb. 8, 15, Mch. 5, Nov. 22 and 1832. Jan. 3.
Merged into the *Louisville Journal* 1832. Jan. 30.
Kentucky Herald and Mercantile Advertiser. w.
1819. June 30 (v. 2, no. 34).

Louisville Herald. t.-w.
1834. Jan. 7/8.

Louisville Herald. d.
1832. Nov. 28–1834. Feb. 28, except 1833. June 13, 22, Aug. 5–6, 8, 10, 12–15, 19, 21–22, Sept. 2, Dec. 13 and 1834. Jan. 8, 22–23, Feb. 1, 4–8, 11, 13.

Western Presbyterian Herald. w.
1836. Oct. 13 (v. 5, no. 5).
1837. June 1–1838. Jan. 25, except 1837. July 19, Aug. 10, Sept. 14, Oct. 12–26, Nov. 23, Dec. 14, 21 and 1838. Jan. 18.
Continued as:

Protestant and Herald. w.
1838. Dec. 13.
Continued as:

Presbyterian Herald. w.
1846. Jan. 1.–1862. Mch. 27. 17 v. except years 1847 and 1851. May 15, June 26.

Louisville Journal. w.
1839. June 26 (v. 9, no. 31).

Louisville Journal. s.-w.
1841. May 5/6.

Louisville Daily Journal. d.
1831. May 25–26.
1868. Mch. 3.

Kentuckian. w.
1843. Jan. 3–24, Feb. 14, Mch. 18–25, Apr. 8–15, May 20, June 24, Oct. 21.

Public Ledger and Commercial Bulletin. d.
1846. Apr. 27–Aug. 3, except June 17, 27, July 20.
Continued as *Louisville Clipper and Daily Public Ledger.*

Farmer's Library or Ohio Intelligencer. w.
1802. Feb. 18 (v. 2. w. no. 58)–25, Mch. 11, Apr. 1–8, Aug. 26–Sept. 9, Oct. 14, Nov. 4–18.
1804. Feb. 15, 25–Mch. 3.
1805. Oct. 26–Nov. 2.
1806. Apr. 16–23.
1807. July 23.

Fanciers' Live Stock and Poultry Journal. m.
1884. June.
Continuing the *Southern Poultry Journal.*

Daily Messenger. d.
1841. Apr. 9 (v. 2, no. 125).
Microscope. w.
1824. Apr. 17 (v. 1, no. 1)–Sept. 22, except June 12, 19, July 31.
Continued as the *Microscope and General Advertiser*, New Albany, Ind.
Evening News. d.
1865. Apr. 15 (v. 4, no. 272).
Louisville Literary News-Letter. w.
1838. Dec. 1 (v. 1, no. 1)–29.
1839. Complete except Apr. 20, May 25, Aug. 31, Sept. 28–Oct. 12, Nov. 30–Dec. 21.
1840. Complete to Nov. 28 except July 25, Oct. 24, Nov. 14.
Orphans' Casket. irreg.
1848. Nov. 20–25.
Morning Post and Commercial Advertiser. w.
1823. Feb. 14/18, Aug. 29/Sept. 2.
New Southern Poultry Journal. m.
1881. Sept.–1883. Aug. except 1881. Dec. and 1883. Jan.
Continued as:
Southern Poultry Journal. m.
1883. Sept.–Nov.
Continued as *Fanciers' Live Stock and Poultry Journal.*
Western Presbyterian. w.
1867 Feb. 7 (v. 3, no. 1)–July 18.
Louisville National Union Press. d.
1864. Apr. 18 (v. 1, no. 1)–Aug. 31, wanting Apr. 18–19, 25, May 7, 14, 16–17, 23, 31, June 2, 22, 24–25, July 7, 26, Aug. 26.
Public Library Paper. w.
1873. May 17 (v. 1, no. 1)–1875. Feb. 20. 2 v. wanting 1864. Mch. 7.
Winston & Co's. *Rough and Ready.* m.
1848. June (v. 1, no. 8).
Monthly Pictorial Rough and Ready. m. (Monsarrat & Co.)
1847. Dec. 13 (v. 1, no. 1).
Rough and Ready. w. (Monsarrat & Co.)
1848. Jan. 1 (v. 1, no. 20), Feb. 12.
Presbyterian Sentinel. m.
1841. Oct. 1842. Mch.-May.
Continued as:
Presbyterian Sentinel. b.–w.
1842. Dec. 15.

Weekly Sun and Advertiser. w.
1842. Aug. 20 (v. 1, no. 24).
Continued as:

Louisville Weekly Sun. w.
1842. Nov. 22.

Louisville Times. d.
1855. Aug. 9–11, 15–18, Sept. 20.

Louisville Volksblatt. d.
1866. Sept. 5 (v. 5, no. 131).

Der Waisen-Freund. irreg.
1857. Dec. 15.

Maysville

Henry Clay Bugle. w.
1844. Mch. 23–Oct. 31, wanting Sept. 12, 19, Oct. 17.
A campaign paper.

Maysville Eagle. w.
1823. May 26 (v. 4, w. no 184)–1836. May 4. 13 v. complete except 1834. Jan. 23. 1836. Jan.6.
1837. May 17–31.
1839. July 24.
1844. Jan. 10.
1845. Mch. 5–12, 26–Dec. 31.
1846. Complete except Jan. 14, May 20.
1847. Complete to Nov. 3.

Maysville Eagle. s.-w.
1835. Nov. 7–1845. Oct. 29. 10v. complete except 1841. Mch. 20, Apr. 7, 14, July 28, Oct. 30, Nov. 3; 1843. Aug. 23; 1844. May 15.
Continued as:

Maysville Eagle. t.-w.
1845. Nov. 1–1858. Dec. 30. 14v. complete except 1850. Mch. 21, July 4; 1851. July 12, 31, Nov. 20; 1852. Feb. 26, Mch. 3–May 11. Aug. 21, 28, Dec. 9; 1854. Nov. 30; 1855. June 2–Sept. 29.

Campaign Flag. w.
1848. Mch. 24 (v. 1, no. 1)–Dec. 1. Wanting Mch. 31, Apr. 14, May 5, Aug. 4, Oct. 6, 13.
A campaign paper.

Kentucky Flag. w.
1847. Oct. 20 (v. 2, no. 9)–1848. Dec. 6, except 1847. Dec. 8, 22, 29, 1848. May 10, Aug. 16, 23, Sept. 6, 20, Nov. 29.

Kentucky Flag. d.

1848. Dec. 12 (v. 1, no. 3)–1849. Mch. 14, except 1848. Dec. 16, 18, 22, 29; 1849. Jan. 10, 19, 26, Feb. 19, 20, 28, Mch. 1–2.

Maysville Herald. t.-w.

1847. Feb. 19 (v. 1, no. 1)–1848. Nov. 29. 2 v. wanting 1847. Mch. 19, Apr. 5–12, June 21, July 12–14, Aug. 4–6, 30, Oct. 4, 11, Nov. 1, 17, Dec. 10; 1848. Mch. 20–24; Apr. 3, May 15, June 14, Nov. 8, 24.

Continued by:

Maysville Herald. d.

1848. Dec. 11 (v. 1, no. 1)–1849. Feb. 17, except 1848. Dec. 22; 1849. Jan. 10, 13, Feb. 2.

Suspended 1849. Feb. 17.

Paris

Western Citizen. w.

1810. Nov. 24 (v. 3, no. 43).

1811. June 15.

1824. Jan. 17–1831. Dec. 31. Extra 1828. Dec. 27. 8 v. wanting 1826. Apr. 1; 1829. May 16; 1830. July 3, Sept. 24; 1831. Apr. 2, June 11, July 23, Sept. 24, Nov. 19.

1832. June 15, Sept. 14.

1843. Nov. 3, Dec. 22.

1844. July 19.

Russellville

Russellville Advertiser. w.

1836. Jan. 10 (v. 1, no. 10), Dec. 9.

1837. Jan. 27, Feb. 10, Oct. 27.

1838 Oct. 19.

1840. Sept. 4.

Champion of Freedom. w. (?)

1833. May 1.

Imperfect.

Herald and Advertiser. w.

1841. Dec. 8 (v. 2, no. 50), 22.

1842. Oct. 19.

Continued by, or as(?):

Herald. w.

1850. Jan. 30.

Weekly Messenger. w.

1827. May 5 (v. 13, no. 20).

Mirror. w.

1812. Jan. 29 (v. 5, no. 4).

Shelbyville

Advocate of Popular Rights. w.

1833. Aug. 21 (v. 1, no. 1)–1834. Sept. 5, except 1833. Aug. 31 and 1834. Feb.1.

Baptist Banner, b.-w. to Oct. 1835, then w.

1835. Mch. 21 (v. 1, no. 16), Sept. 19–Oct. 17, Nov. 21–Dec. 26.

1836. Jan. 2–16, 30–Mch. 12, Apr. 9–June 18, July 9–16, Aug. 20–Sept. 3, 17, Oct. 1–8, 15, Dec. 6–13, 27.

Political Examiner and General Recorder. w.

1832. May 10.–1833. June 22, wanting 1833. Feb. 23, May 18–June 8.

Washington

Mirror. w.

1797. Sept. 23 (v. 1, no. 2)–1798. June 16, wanting 1797. Oct. 14.

Winchester

Advertiser. w.

1815. Jan. 14 (v. 1, no. 24), 21, Feb. 4.

Continued as:

Kentucky Advertiser. w.

1816. Aug. 10, 31, Sept. 14–Oct. 12, 26–Nov. 2, 23, Dec. 7, 21–28.

1817. Jan. 4, July 19.

1818. June 13, Aug. 1.

A CHECK-LIST OF NEWSPAPERS IN THE DURRETT COLLECTION OTHER THAN FROM KENTUCKY

ALABAMA

Mobile

Mobile Gazette. s.-w.

1818. July 10/14.

CONNECTICUT

Norwich

True Republican. w.

1804. Aug. 8 (v. 1, no. 8).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Georgetown

Washington Federalist. t.-w.; s.-w.

A country edition.

1802. Dec. 10/13.

1803. Jan. 12/14–17/19, Feb. 4–11/14, Mch. 30/Apr. 1–4/6, 20/22, July 29/Aug. 1, Aug. 19/22, 26, Sept. 14, 30/Oct. 3, 26, Nov. 2/4, 9/11–30/Dec. 2, 7/9–23/25.

1804. Jan. 2–4/6, 25/27–Feb. 1/3, 15/17, 29/Mch. 2–9, Apr. 2–4/6, 16/18–20, May 2/4–11/14, 21/23–25/28, June 4/6, 13/15–July 2, 11/16, 20/23, Oct. 17/20, 31/Nov. 3, 17/21–24/28, Dec. 12/15.

Washington Federalist. t.-w.; s.-w.

Regular edition.

1802. July 19 (v. 2, w. no. 342).

1803. Mch. 7, 11–14, 25, Apr. 11, 25–June 1, 10–July 25, Aug. 3–5, 8, 24, 28, Sept. 2–9, 16–19, Oct. 5, 24, Nov. 21, 28.

1804. Jan. 9, July 28, Aug. 15–25, Sept. 5–22, Oct. 27, Nov. 7, 14, 24, Dec. 1.

Washington

Campaign. w.

1848. May 31 (v. 1, no. 1)–Nov. 1, and 1849. Apr. 11.

A campaign paper.

Washington Gazette. t.-w.

1818. Sept. 5/7.

1825. Sept. 20/21.

Washington Gazette. d.

1825. Feb. 12.

Globe. s-w.

1841. June 7 (v. 11, no. 50), July 1.

Globe. d.

1838. Aug. 4.

1840. Jan. 14.

Weekly National Intelligencer. w.

1847. July 3.

National Intelligencer. t.-w. (s.-w. during vacation of Congress.)

1800. Oct. 31 (v. 1, no. 1)–Nov. 14, 19–22, 26–Dec. 17, 24, 29–31.

1801. Jan. 9–Mch. 27, Apr. 3–17, 24–May 1, 8–20, 25–June 15, 19–20, 24–Sept. 25, 30–Oct. 2, 7, 12–26, 30–Nov. 11.

1840. Apr. 4.

1841. Nov. 18, 23–Dec. 11, 16, 25, 30.

1842. Jan. 4–11, 15, 22–25, 29–Feb. 1, 5, 22–Mch. 5, 10, 17, 22, 26–Apr. 5, 12, 21–23, 28, May 3–5, 10–17, 21–24,28– July 7, 12–16, 23–26, Aug. 4–11, 18–20, 25, 30–Sept. 10, 17–Oct. 15, 22, 29–Dec. 10, 17–31.

1843. Jan. 3–14, 19, Apr. 4–11, Aug. 26–Nov. 22, 29, Dec. 2–16, 21–30.

1844. Jan. 2–16, 20–27, Feb. 22–Mch. 30, Apr. 4–13, 18–30, May 7–July 4, 9–Aug. 3.
1845. Mch. 29.

Daily National Intelligencer. d.
1847. Jan. 28–29, Feb. 4, 9–13, 17–19, 24–25, 27–Mch. 2, 4, 6, 10–11, 13–15, 17–18, 20, 23–24, 27, 30, Apr. 2–3, 6, 16–19, 21, May 5, 10, 13, 15, 27–28, June 4, 23–24, 26–July 1, 3, 7, 9, 12, 15, 20, 22, 24, Aug. 4–5, 7, 10, 12, 14, 18–25, 30–31, Sept. 2, 4–8, 10, 13–14, 18, 21–25, 29–Oct. 2, 5–7, 27–28, Nov. 9, Dec. 8–14, 18–20, 22, 24–27, 31.
1848. Jan. 1, 4–5, 7–11, 13–24, 26, 31–Feb. 10, 14–Mch. 18, 22–24, 28–Apr. 10, 13–26, 28–May 5, 8–23, 25–31, June 1–19, 23–26, 28–Aug. 12, 15–22, 24–29, 31–Sept. 13, 15–26, 28–Oct. 27, 30–Nov. 13, 15–25, 28–30.

National Journal. t.-w.
1827. July 21–Nov. 24, 29–Dec. 18.

National Republican. d.
1861. July 26 (v. 1, no. 204).

United States Telegraph. w.
1828. Feb. 19 (v. 3, no. 22).

GEORGIA

Augusta

Augusta Chronicle. w.
1817. Oct. 4, Nov. 1.
1818. May 30, July 11, 25, Aug. 1.

Augusta Herald. s.-w.
1818. July 17 (v. 20. no. 5).

Milledgeville

Georgia Journal. w.
1818. Oct. 27 (v. 10, no. 2).

Reflector. w.
1818. July 28 (v. 1, no. 38).

INDIANA

New Albany

Microscope and General Advertiser. w.
1824. Sept. 22–Dec. 31.
1825. Jan. 7–Mch. 25, Apr. 23–Sept. 10.

Philomath

Sentinel and Star in the West.
See under Cincinnati, Ohio.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge

Republic. w.

1822. July 16 (v. 1, no. 18).

MARYLAND

Baltimore

Maryland Censor. w.

1818. Jan. 5 (v. 1, no. 21).

Federal Gazette and Baltimore General Advertiser. d.

1806. Mch. 27, 29, Apr. 11–12.

1807. July 3, 25, 28, Nov. 2, 4, 9, Dec. 3.

1818. Nov. 24–25.

Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser. w.

1773. Aug. 20 (v. 1, no. 1).

Facsimile.

Baltimore Patriot and Commercial Gazette. d.

1839. June 25.

Baltimore Evening Post. d.

1806. July 8 (v. 3, no. 8).

1807. Mch. 23, July 8, Sept. 23, 29.

Federal Republican and Baltimore Telegraph. s.-w.

1818. Feb. 10 (v. 2, w. no. 191), June 2.

Cumberland

Western Herald and Cumberland Weekly Advertiser. w.

1819. Apr. 5 (v. 2, no. 4)–12.

Fredericktown

Frederick-Town Herald. w.

1803. Apr. 30 (v. 1, no. 46), May 28.

1804. Feb. 4–Mch. 17, 31–May 26, June 16–Aug. 25, Sept. 8–29, Oct. 27–Nov. 10, Dec. 15.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston

Columbian Centinel. s.-w.

1825. Jan. 5, 29, Feb. 9, 16, 23–Mch. 2, 19, Apr. 23, 30, May 14, 25.

New England Galaxy. w.

1825. July 22 (v. 8, w. no. 406).

New England Palladium and Commerical Advertiser. s.-w.

1818. Sept. 25, Oct. 20.

Panoplist or the Christian's Armory. m.
1805. July (v. 1, no. 1)–1808. May. 3 v.
Continued as:
Panoplist and Missionary Magazine. m.
1808. June–1909. May. 1 v.
1813. June–1816. Dec. 4 v.

MISSISSIPPI

Natchez

Mississippi State Gazette. w.
1818. July 11 (v. 6, no. 28), 25.
Mississippi Herald and Natchez City Gazette. s.-w.
1804. Feb. 13 (v. 2, no. 32), July 6–13.
Green's Impartial Observer. w.
1800. May 5 (v. 1, no. 1)–Sept. 20, Oct. 18, Nov. 29–Dec. 13.
1801. Jan. 24–Feb. 21, Apr. 4.
Mississippi Republican. w.
1818. July 23 (v. 7, w. no. 322).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Walpole

Farmers' Museum or Literary Gazette. w.
1803. May 31 (v. 11, w. no. 530).

NEW YORK

Albany

Albany Argus. s.-w.
1818. Nov. 3 (v. 6, w. no. 603).
Cultivator. m.
1840. Jan. (v. 1, no. 1), Mch., July–Oct., Dec.
1841. Jan.–Oct., Dec.
1842. Jan.–Dec.
Albany Gazette. s.-w.
1827. Sept. 25.

Brooklyn

Long Island Star. w.
1818. Oct. 7 (v. 10, w. no. 492).

Kingston

Ulster County Gazette. w.
1800. Jan. 4.
Facsimile.

New York City

Mercantile Advertiser. d.

1818. Oct. 21, 28.

American Monthly Magazine and Critical Review. m.

1817. May (v. 1, no. 1)–Oct.

New York Gazette or the Weekly Post-Boy. w.

1772. Nov. 16 (w. no. 1544).

New York Evening Post for the Country. s.-w.

1818. Aug. 5, Sept. 30.

Universalist Union. w.

1835. Nov. 14–(v. 1, no. 1)–1836. Nov. 5, 1839. June 22.

Ogdensburgh

St. Lawrence Gazette. w.

1826. July 11 (v. 11, w. no. 550).

NORTH CAROLINA

Fayetteville

American. w.

1818. July 23 (v. 6, no. 24).

Carolina Observer. w.

1818. July 30 (v. 1, no. 24), Aug. 13.

Raleigh

Raleigh Minerva. w.

1818. July 3 (v. 20, w. no. 1161)–24.

Raleigh Register and North Carolina State Gazette. w.

1800. Sept. 16 (v. 1, no. 48).

Called *Raleigh Register and North Carolina Weekly Advertiser*.

1802. Apr. 13.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia

Aurora General Advertiser. d.

1799. July 9, Dec. 5.

Poulson's American Daily Advertiser. d.

1807. Nov. 16.

Bache's Philadelphia Aurora. t.-w.

1798. Aug. 18/20, 1799. Feb. 14/15, 26/27, Mch. 23/25, July 8.

Weekly Aurora. w.

1815. Dec. 26 (v. 6, no. 43).

1816. Jan. 9–1817. Feb. 3.

Journal of Belles Lettres. w.
1833. July 2–1834. Mch. 4.
A supplement to *Waldie's Select Circulating Library*.

Freeman's Journal and Philadelphia Mercantile Advertiser. d.
1818. Nov. 4, 7.

National Gazette and Literary Register. t.-w.
1832. Sept. 13 (v. 12, w. no. 1796), 20–25, Oct. 2–11, 16–Nov. 8, 13–Dec. 11, 15–20, 25.
1833. Jan. 1–8, 12–Mch. 19, 23–Apr. 30, May 4–23, 30–June 1, 6–July 18, 23–Aug. 22, 31–Sept. 28, Oct. 1–29, Nov. 2–Dec. 26.
1834. Jan. 2–9, 14–Mch. 27, Apr. 1–5, 12–May 1, 6–20, 29–June 3, 12–Aug. 21, 26–Sept. 23, 27–Oct. 2.

Independent Gazetteer. s.-w.
1794. Apr. 23, 26, 30.

Port Folio. w.
1801. Mch. 7 (v. 1, no. 10).

Saturday Evening Post. w.
1825. July 16 (v. 4, no. 29).

Union. United States Gazette and True American. s.-w.
1819. Mch. 13 (v. 19, w. no. 1834), May 12, June 23–26.

Waldie's Select Circulating Library. w.
1833. Jan. 15–Apr. 9, July 16–Dec. 31.
1834. Complete.
1835. July 7–Dec. 29.

Pittsburgh

Presbyterian Banner. w.
1870. Jan. 5–12, Feb. 9, Mch. 2–9.

Pittsburgh Gazette. w.
1795. June 6–13, July 11, 25–Aug. 15, Sept. 5–12, Oct. 3, 17–24, Nov. 14–Dec. 5, 19–26.
1796. Jan. 2–Feb. 20, Mch. 19, May 14, 28–June 4, Oct. 8.
1797. June 3, Sept. 23.
1798. May 5, June 23, July 7, Oct. 6–13, 27.

Washington

Western Telegraphe and Washington Advertiser. w.
1795. Nov. 24 (v. 1, no. 15).
1797. May 23–30, Sept. 19.
1798. Feb. 13, 27, May 1, 22, June 26–July 3, Sept. 18, Oct. 2, 23–30.

OHIO

Ashland

National Poultry Monitor. m.

1881. Dec.

Chillicothe

Scioto Gazette. w.

1806. Nov. 27.

Imperfect.

Weekly Recorder. w.

1818. Sept. 18 (v. 1, no. 6), Dec. 4.

1819. Jan. 1, 22, Feb. 12–19, Mch. 5–May 21, June 4–25, July 9–Aug. 6, 18–Sept. 22, Oct. 6.

Cincinnati

Cincinnati Inquisitor Advertiser. w.

1819. Jan. 26 (v. 1, no. 32).

1820. June 27.

Cincinnati Advertiser. s.-w.

1827. Aug. 15–18, Sept. 26.

Cincinnati Daily Commercial. d.

1861. July 31.

1862. July 30, Aug. 26.

National Crisis. w.

1825. Aug. 8 (v. 2, w. no. 64).

Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer. w.

1861. Dec. 18.

1862. Feb. 12.

Cincinnati Enquirer. d.

1861. Jan. 1–1862. Dec. 31. 6 v. wanting 1861. Jan. 1–3, 5, 25–27, 30, Feb. 1, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 20–21, 23, Mch. 1, 10, 15, 20, 24, 28–31, Apr. 2–14, May 1, 4, June 23, 30, July 4, 5, 6, Oct. 2, Dec. 20; 1862. Jan. 4, 9, Feb. 5, Mch. 6, 23, May 10–11, July 6, 16 24, Sept. 2, 10–11.

1863. July 1–Dec. 31. 1 v. wanting July 15, 23.

1864. Feb. 16.

Cincinnati Daily Gazette. d.

1867. May 31.

Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette. w.

1826. Aug. 2, 5.

A weekly ed. of the s.-w. *Liberty Hall.*

Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette. w.
1827. Aug. 2, Oct. 4.
A weekly ed. of the *Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette. s.-w.
1826. Nov. 17.

Pandect. w.
1828. Sept. 9 (v. 1, no. 8), 23.
1829. Feb. 10, Mch. 4, July 14.

Sentinel and Star in the West. w.
1829. Oct. 3 (v. 1, no. 1)–1830. Oct. 2.
1835. May 16–1836. June 25 (wanting Aug. 15 and Apr. 9).
Published at Philomath, Ind., from 1833 to 1835. Sept. 19.

Western Spy and Cincinnati General Advertiser. w.
1819. Jan. 23 (v. 5, w. no. 242).

Cincinnati Daily Times. d.
1862. Mch. 22.

St. Clairsville

Ohio Federalist. w.
1813. Sept. 15 (v. 1, no. 19).
1814. Apr. 13, 19, May 18–June 22, July 13–20, Aug. 10–24, Sept. 14, Oct. 12–Nov. 9.
Continued by:

Ohio Federalist and Belmont Repository. w.
1814. Nov. 30 (v. 1, no. 2)–Dec. 28.
1815. Jan. 19–Feb. 2, Mch. 2–16, 30–Apr. 6, 27–May 11, 25–June 8, 29–July 20, Aug. 10, Sept. 7–14.

Steubenville

Western Herald and Steubenville Gazette. w.
1825. Feb. 26–Mch. 5.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston

Southern Patriot and Commercial Advertiser. d.
1818. July 9 (v. 8, w. no. 1174), Aug. 3, 7.

TENNESSEE

Jonesborough

Newspaper and Washington Advertiser. w.
1804. Feb. 1 (v. 3, w. no. 118), 15.

Knoxville

Knoxville Gazette. w.

1799. Aug. 7 (v. 1, no. 6).

Continued by:

Impartial Observer. w.

1799. Sept. 11 (v. 1, no. 3).

1800. Mch. 26, Apr. 16–30, May 28–July 9, Aug. 12–27, Sept. 10. Extras, Aug. 20, 27, Sept. 3.

Continued as:

Knoxville Gazette. w.

1801. Jan. 7, Feb. 4–11, Mch. 11, May 6, Oct. 14–28, Nov. 11.

1802. Aug. 4.

1803. Jan. 26, Aug. 8.

Knoxville Register. w.

1818. July 21 (v. 2, w. no. 104).

1819. Mch. 16.

Memphis

Memphis Advocate. w.

1825. Oct. 23.

Imperfect.

Nashville

Whig Banner. s.-w.

1844. May 11–Oct. 26.

A campaign paper.

Clarion and Tennessee State Gazette. w.

1819. Nov. 10 (v. 10, no. 43), 17, Dec. 1–8, 22.

Nashville Intelligencer. b.-w.

1799. Mch. 11 (v. 1, no. 5), July 17, Aug. 28.

v. 1, no. 5 called *Rights of Man or the Nashville Intelligencer.*

Rogersville

Rogersville Gazette and East Tennessee Republican. w.

1818. July 13 (v. 4, no. 50).

VERMONT

Rutland

Rutland Herald. w.

1808. Dec. 24 (v. 14, no. 52).

Vergennes

Vermont Aurora. w.

1825. Aug. 25 (v. 2, no. 9)–Sept. 1.

Windsor

Post-Boy. w.

1806. Jan. 7 (v. 2, no. 1)–Mch. 25.

VIRGINIA

Alexandria

Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette. t.-w.

1799. Feb. 15 (v. 6, w. no. 912).

Fredericksburg

Virginia Herald, s.-w.

1819. May 19 (v. 2, w. no. 195).

Lynchburg

Lynchburg Weekly Gazette. w.

1798. Dec. 8 (v. 1, no. 28).

1799. Jan. 26.

Lynchburg Press. w.

1818. Aug. 7 (v. 10, no. 15)–14, Dec. 25.

Norfolk

Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald. t.-w.

1818. July 22, Aug. 7, Nov. 11–13, 25, Dec. 2.

Richmond

Richmond Enquirer. s.-w. (t.-w. during sessions of legislature.)

1815. Sept. 20 (v. 12, no. 40).

1816. Oct. 12, Nov. 12, 16, 26–28.

1817. Apr. 25, May 2, 13, 23–27, June 17–24, July 15–18, 25, Aug. 1–5, 26, Sept. 2–9, 16–23, 30, Oct. 3, Nov. 25–28.

1818. Jan. 1–27, 31, Feb. 10, 26, Mch. 13, 20, 27, Apr. 14, 21–28, May 8–15, 21, June 5.

Virginia Gazette or the American Advertiser. w.

1783. Dec. 20 (v. 1, no. 105).

Republican Sentinel. w.

1844. Mch. 16–Oct. 30, wanting Aug. 24.

A campaign paper.

Staunton

Phenix. w.

1799. Feb. 13 (v. 3, no. 49).

Winchester

Republican Constellation. w.

1818. July 11 (v. 9, w. no. 516).

Winchester Gazette. w.

1799. Jan. 2 (v. 11, w. no. 561)–1802. Sept. 29. 2v. (Wanting 1799. June 19, Aug. 14, 1800. Oct. 1, 8.)

MEXICO

Vera Cruz

American Eagle. t.-w.

1847. Apr. 6 (v. 1, no. 2).

Published by Americans during the Mexican War.

ENGLAND

London

London Chronicle. t.-w.

1758. Jan. 3–Apr. 18, 22–May 11, 16–July 1, 4–6, 11–13, 18–Nov. 28.

1760. Jan. 22–24. Feb. 21, Apr. 22, May, 3, 31, Oct. 7–16, 21–25, 30–Dec. 11, 16–25.

1761. Jan. 1.–Feb. 7, 12–Mch. 7, 12–21, 26–Apr. 2, 7–May 14, 19–Sept. 22, 26.

1772. Jan. 2, 16, 23–Feb. 6, 11, 15–27, Mch. 3–7, 17–24, 31–Apr. 2, 7, 11–21, 28, May 2, 12–19, 23–June 2, 9–25, 30, July 2–25, 30–Aug. 4, 8–25, 29–Sept. 15, Oct. 8–17, Nov. 3–5, 14, 19–Dec. 17, 22, 26–31.

Lloyd's Evening Post and British Chronicle. t.-w.

1760. Feb. 4, 8, 13, 21, Apr. 21, May 14, 21–28, June 2–4.

MEETING OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, JANUARY 2, 1914, IN CHICAGO

The midwinter meeting of the Bibliographical Society, held in Harper Memorial Library of the University of Chicago, was opened at two o'clock by the chairman, President Andrew Keogh. The first paper presented was a report on the Durrett Collection by Mr. Edward A. Henry, which was followed by a discussion. The next paper read was: "The Sulzberger Collection of Soncino Books in the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary." In the absence of Mr. Sulzberger, the paper was presented by the Secretary. The following paper was read by title: "Wisconsin Verse," by Oscar Wegelin. Afterward Mr. Keogh showed a book prepared by the Yale Elizabethan Club. Then was read a letter from Mr. John Thompson on the Incunabula Committee, and the contents referred to the Council.

The next number of the program consisted of a discussion of the following topic: "Should Instruction in Bibliography Form an Integral Part of the College Curriculum?" The discussion was opened by the chairman and the following members took part in it: Hanson, Josephson, von Noé, Schenk, and Thompson. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Council about the appointment of a committee for the promotion of bibliographical instruction in colleges.

MEETING OF THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA, MAY 26, 1914, IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

The Treasurer's reports, having been submitted to an Auditing Committee consisting of Mr. Carlton and Mr. Hanson, were found to be in order and on the recommendation of the committe they were accepted.

Mr. Roden read a report on the status of the Society, presenting recommendations as regards the funds in his possession, especially the life-membership fund, his report showing that the Society had about $300.00 on hand. He recommended that a bibliography of English fiction in the eighteenth century by G. M. Clapp be taken up for printing. Mr. David Hutcheson questioned the wisdom of printing the entire list because of the fugitive nature of so many of the works included therein. Professor Gould, on the other hand, expressed the opinion that the list might be of value for purposes of comparative study.

Other bibliographies reported to be in preparation were those on William Blake and Walt Whitman. It was thought that these might find a more general sale than the more extensive bibliography of Mr. Clapp. A Poe bibliography was also mentioned as being under way. It was finally decided not to undertake the publication of Mr. Clapp's list at the present time.

It was proposed that the Committee on Publications examine the bibliography of William Blake to see if it includes, also, his art works, and to consider as to the advisability of publishing this work, reporting its finding to the Council for further decision. Invitation to hold the next annual meeting at San Francisco in connection with that of the American Library Association was considered favorably.

It was urged that the life-membership fund be used in publishing works likely to pay the Society and thus make it possible to reimburse the fund at the earliest possible moment.

The Nomination Committee reported as officers for the next year the following: *president*, Mr. C. B. Roden; *first vice-president*, Mr. J. C. M. Hanson; *second vice-president*, Mr. W. J. James; *treasurer*, Mr. F. W. Faxon; *secretary*, Mr. W. O. Waters; *councilor*, Mr. L. Livingston. The report was unanimously accepted, and the meeting stood adjourned.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

MEMBERSHIP LIST, AUGUST, 1914

(Life Members in CAPITALS, Institutional Members in *italics*)

Amherst College Library, Amherst, Mass.
Anderson, P. J., Library, Aberdeen University, Scotland
Andrews, Clement W., John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Armour, George A., Princeton, N.J.
Ayer, Edward E., 1515 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
Barr, C. J., John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Bates, Albert C., Connecticut Historical Society, Hartford, Conn.
Bay, J. Christian, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Beer, William, Howard Memorial Library, New Orleans, La.
Biscoe, Walter S., State Library, Albany, N.Y.
Bishop, William W., Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Borden, Fanny, Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
Boston Athenaeum, Boston, Mass.
Boston Public Library, Boston, Mass.
Brewer, Luther A., The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Brigham, Clarence S., American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.
Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Brown, Charles H., Brooklyn Public Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.
Brown, Henry John, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C., England
Browne, John S., 17 W. Forty-third St., New York, N.Y.
Burnet, Duncan, Library, University of Georgia, Athens, Ga.
California State Library, Sacramento, Cal.
Carlton, W. N. C., Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
Carpenter, Frederic I., R. D. No. 2, Barrington, Ill.
Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
Clapp, John M., Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.
Cleveland Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio
COLE, GEORGE WATSON, Los Angeles, Cal.
Cole, Theodore L., 715 Colorado Building, Washington, D.C.
Collins, V. Lansing, 214 Western Way, Princeton, N.J.
Connecticut State Library, Hartford, Conn.

Crossley, Frederick B., Northwestern University School of Law, Chicago, Ill.
Currier, T. Franklin, Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Cutter, William P., Library, Engineering Societies, 29 W. Thirty-ninth St., New York, N.Y.
De Coppons, André, Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill.
Dickey, Helene L., Library, Chicago Normal School, Chicago, Ill.
Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, D.C.
Eames, Wilberforce, New York Public Library, New York, N.Y.
Faxon, Frederick W., 41 Lorraine St., Roslindale, Boston, Mass.
Finney, Byron A., Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Forsyth, Walter G., Hemenway Chambers, Boston, Mass.
Gay, Ernest L., 317 Marlborough St., Boston, Mass.
Goldsmith, Abraham, 35 Nassau St., New York, N.Y.
Gould, Charles H., Library, McGill University, Montreal, Canada
Gray, G. J., 14 Church St., Chesterton, Cambridge, England
Grolier Club, 29 E. Thirty-second St., New York, N.Y.
Grundtvig, Vilhelm, Statsbibliothek, Aarhus, Denmark
Hanson, J. C. M., Library, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.
Harris, George W., Library, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
Hastings, Charles H., Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Havemeyer, W. F., 10 E. Fifty-seventh St., New York, N.Y.
Haverhill Public Library, Haverhill, Mass.
Heartman, Chas. Fred., 36 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.
Holden, Arthur R., 377 Mountain St., Montreal, Canada
Hutcheson, David, 1221 Monroe St., N.E., Brookland, Washington, D.C.
Hyde, James Hazen, New York, N.Y.
University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Ill.
Iowa State Library, Des Moines, Ia.
Iowa State University Library, Iowa City, Ia.
James, William J., Library, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md.
Johnston, Richard H., Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D.C.
Johnston, W. Dawson, St. Paul Public Library, St. Paul, Minn.
Jones, Ralph K., Library, University of Maine, Orono, Me.
Josephson, Aksel G. S., John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.
Keogh, Andrew, Library, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Koch, Theodore W., Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Königliche Bibliothek, Berlin, Germany
Lane, William C., Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Legler, Henry E., Chicago Public Library, Chicago, Ill.
Leland Stanford Jr. University Library, Stanford University, Cal.
Libbie, Frederick J., 597 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Little, George T., Library, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me.
Livingston, Luther S., 8 Frisbie Pl., Cambridge, Mass.
Loewy, Benno, 206 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Ludwig Rosenthal's Antiquariat, Hildergardestrasse, 14 Munich, Germany
MANN, B. PICKMAN, 1918 Sunderland Place, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Martel, Charles, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Matthews, Albert, Hotel Oxford, Boston, Mass.
Meyer, H. H. B., Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn.
Morgan, John Pierpont, 33 E. Thirty-sixth St., New York, N.Y.
Mudge, Isadore G., Library, Columbia University, New York, N.Y.
New Hampshire State Library, Concord, N.H.
New York Athletic Club, Central Park South, New York, N.Y.
New York Public Library, New York, N.Y.
Newark Free Public Library, Newark, N.J.
University of North Carolina Library, Chapel Hill, N.C.
Northup, Clark S., 407 Elmwood Ave., Ithaca, N.Y.
Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.
Ohio State University Library, Columbus, Ohio
Paltsits, Victor H., 1855 Morris Ave., New York, N.Y.
Pennsylvania State Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
Philadelphia Free Library, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philobiblon Club, Philadelphia, Pa.
Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Plimpton, George A., 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.
Potter, Alfred C., Library, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Pratt Institute Library, Brooklyn, N.Y.
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Sargent, George H., *Boston Transcript*, Boston, Mass.
Schenk, Frederick W., Law Library, University of Chicago, 941 E. Fifty-third St., Chicago, Ill.
Scholefield, E. O. S., Provincial Library, Victoria, B.C.
Schwab, J. C., Library, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Seattle Public Library, Seattle, Wash.
Severance, Frank H., Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N.Y.
Severance, Henry O., Library, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Siebert, Wilbur H., Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
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Tilton, Asa C., Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
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Uppsala Universitetsbiblioteket, Uppsala, Sweden
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Vassar College Library, Poughkeepsie, N.Y.
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Waters, Willard O., Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
Wegelin, Oscar, 29 W. Forty-second St., New York, N.Y.
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Wilson, Louis, N., Library of Clark University, Worcester, Mass.
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LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

BY GEORGE PARKER WINSHIP

An American scholar died on December 24, 1914. Self-made, the doors of opportunity opened to him but a few months before this, and with many misgivings he passed through them. To his surprise, he found himself among men of recognized attainments, who welcomed him to their assembly and conducted him to a seat beside the most honored. While he was still wondering how best he could show his appreciation of their recognition, he died.

Luther Samuel Livingston was born at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on July 7, 1864. His mother's father, Luther Lincoln, was a nature-loving wanderer who transmitted an abiding fondness for the deep woods and the lofty pines. From the neighborhood of Taunton, Massachusetts, he took his young wife to Michigan. They were pioneers on the outskirts of what is now Detroit, and then moved on to the river bank beside the rapids, where they were among the first to claim a home-site. Their daughter Keziah married Benjamin Livingston. His father, Samuel, left Ireland at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and the son reached the Michigan settlement by way of western New York and Canada.

The first money Luther Livingston earned, by vacation work sweeping after the laborers on a street-paving contract undertaken by his father, was spent for a pair of heavy tramping shoes and for a set of Chambers' *Cyclopaedia of English Literature.* When he left the high school in 1881, he went to work in a local bookshop. Four years later he was obliged by ill health to give up regular indoor employment, and spent the summer months collecting butterflies and wild flowers in the fields and swamps near Grand Rapids. In the autumn he secured a position in another bookstore, where he stayed until 1887, when he went to New York and became the shipping clerk for Dodd, Mead & Co.

Livingston never liked city ways, and in 1888 he took up a plot of government land at Melbourne, near the head of navigation on the St. John's River in Florida. The inspiration for this venture came from the books of Thoreau. He was ambitious to emulate the simple life as expounded by the Concord seer. Unluckily the Florida glades concealed no motherly neighbors from whose pantry shelves pockets could be stuffed with doughnuts, and the life proved too simple. After a year of unremunerative grubbing at palmetto roots, Livingston returned to the New York bookstore.

In 1891 he was invited by a friend who had discovered his fondness for flowers to visit the greenhouses of Pitcher & Manda at Short Hills, New Jersey. His familiarity with the technical names of the different plants and his accurate information about unusual varieties attracted

the attention of one of the partners, who forthwith offered him a place on their staff. He was assigned to the task of compiling catalogues. In this work his aptitude for precise statement and for the clear differentiation of peculiarities found ample scope. The printed catalogues compiled by him have become classics among horticulturists. His descriptions set a standard which rival establishments were unable to attain, and they have been copied extensively by other firms, who thereby contributed to the spread of his unrecognized influence upon American gardening.

He was just beginning to realize the opportunities for original investigation which the making of catalogues offered, when his employers sent him to Colombia to collect orchids. During the eighteen months he was in South America, he made three trips to the head of navigation on the Magdalena River, a distance of nine hundred miles, and brought out a thousand cases of *Cattleya trianae.* An equal number of cases, containing some of the rarest and most beautiful orchids ever collected, were transported in canoes from Arauca down the Orinoco River to Bolivar, about two thousand miles, where they were shipped to the United States. He also made an important collection of butterflies and bird skins for his own amusement while he was in the interior. The systematic notebooks in which the record of this trip is preserved and the delightful gossipy letters to his mother furnish an abundant store of general ethnological and geographical as well as special botanical information.

The financial disturbance of 1893 affected the market for orchids, and before the end of the year Livingston was once more in the book business. A few months with Walter R. Benjamin enabled him to become familiar with the trade in autographs, and then he went back to Dodd, Mead & Co., with whom he was identified until his physical disaster in 1912.

In 1898 he married Flora V. Milner of Deer Lodge, Montana, a friend of his boyhood. Mr. and Mrs. Livingston made their home at Scarsdale, nineteen miles north of New York City. There he found three acres of woods, cliffs, swamp, and proper soil for the garden into which he put the happiest part of every week. Under his wizard touch, this little country home lot became a botanical museum. Month by month he added to his treasures until he was nearing the consummation of his ambition to possess a healthy growing specimen of every variety of flowering plant that could be induced to take root in the latitude and longitude of New York City. There were iris from March to July, oriental poppies of all colors by the thousand, rock plants from all over the world covering the cliffs and ledges, tulips in profusion of species. Matilija poppies from southern California and Japanese anemones running wild were only two of the attractions which drew to this little garden on every Sunday a steadily widening group of friends. The flowering shrubs were overshadowed by pines and evergreens from the far corners of the globe; the *Sequoia gigantea* from the Coast Ranges of the Pacific,

Torreya from Florida, *Banksiana* from Hudson Bay, *Deodars* from India. The parting from that garden within sight of the reflected lights of Broadway was not least among the tragedies of Livingston's last year.

When the members of the firm of Dodd, Mead & Co. in 1910 decided to devote their energies to the wholesale publishing business, Robert H. Dodd entered into a separate partnership with Livingston under the firm name of Dodd & Livingston. Livingston's remarkable memory for minute details and his ability to recognize peculiarities in volumes with which he was unfamiliar had long been an important asset which did much to give the house its pre-eminent position among American dealers in rare old books. These qualities combined with the instinctive confidence which everyone who dealt with him felt in his frankness and sincerity gave the new firm an unassailable position. His visit to London in 1911 strengthened personal friendships with nearly every British collector of consequence, and put him on the way to become the best-known bookseller on either side of the Atlantic.

By a curious fatality, it was on the day the "Titanic" sank, April 14, 1912, that Livingston collapsed under his own weight, with a broken thigh, at his home in Scarsdale. Six months before he had slipped on wet leaves in the garden and broken a leg and arm, which healed unsatisfactorily. After the second accident, the doctors sought for an explanation. They found that through some vagary of his physical system, which had been

anaemic from childhood, the organs had ceased to send lime to the bones. The medical people have their own names for the things that ailed him, and no one who saw him during the months that followed this discovery is likely to forget the brave, wistful smile with which he remarked that he was assured of lasting fame, not because of anything that he had written, but as an extraordinary medical phenomenon. He was of sufficient importance, from that point of view, to be transferred to the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. There, for four months, Dr. McCrudden and his collaborators experimented with him. At last a line of treatment was found that proved helpful. The bones showed stronger in the X-ray prints, and the doctors told him that some day he might walk again. When his improvement was assured, Mrs. George D. Widener asked him to become the first librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener collection, in charge of the Memorial rooms which are the center of the great library building at Harvard, which perpetuates the memory of what she and Harvard and book-lovers everywhere lost when the "Titanic" went down.

The appointment was recognized by everyone as the best that could have been made. The business acquaintanceship between the bookseller and the collector began soon after Harry Widener graduated from Harvard, and quickly ripened into warm personal friendship. "He loved you, Mr. Livingston, and has talked to me so often of your knowledge and the help you were to him in advising him about books," wrote the mother, in her first

letter referring to the plans for the Memorial. "Hundreds of times he has told me, that when he could afford it, he would love to have you for his private librarian. You were so congenial with him and he loved working with you."

The knowledge that the doctors expected him to live, and that for the first time in his life he was to have leisure and opportunity to do the things which he knew, as well as anyone, that he could do better than anybody else, gave Livingston the interest in living which was worth more than all the medicines. He planned to spend the summer of 1914 on the Massachusetts North Shore, and stopped in Boston on the way, to break the journey and to visit the half-finished Widener Memorial building. He chanced to be in Cambridge during Commencement week, and Mr. Lane invited him to attend the Phi Beta Kappa dinner. He went in his wheeled chair, and to his surprise—consternation almost—for he knew of Harvard mostly by tradition, he found that he was the only person present who was surprised at his being placed among the guests at the speakers' table. This was the first of many incidents which made the closing months of his life happier than he had imagined possible. He found himself more than welcomed by people whose names he knew and honored. As these men and women came to see him, at first through neighborly sympathy, their respect for his ability rapidly developed into admiration for his bravery and love for one of the sweetest natures this world has ever known.

During the summer at Pigeon Cove, it became evident that the doctors, in fighting to restore the strength to his bones, had drawn too heavily upon the rest of his weakened system. He did not die, because of an unalterable determination to live until he had justified the faith and repaid the kindnesses of his old and new friends. He went to a Boston hospital for observation, and then settled in his bed at Cambridge to prolong the fight, on his nerve, with a superb courage, after the physical machine was ready to stop. The doctors did what they could, and he did more, but the odds were all against him. Life went out on the morning of December 24, 1914.

The corporation of Harvard University appointed him the librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Collection, upon Mrs. Widener's nomination, at its meeting on November 30, 1914. Four weeks later he was buried from Appleton Chapel, by the College Preacher. The body rests at Mount Auburn, under a beautiful pine tree.

Livingston's first publication was an anonymous pamphlet entitled *Chrysanthemums*, which was issued by his employers, Pitcher & Manda, at Short Hills, in 1893. It was a separate reprint of a portion of their regular catalogue for the autumn of that year. This brochure attracted considerable attention at the time among horticulturists, and it has provided the substance and much of the phraseology for articles on that plant printed since its appearance.

Most of his bibliographical work was done with books which were in his hands pending their sale by Dodd,

Mead & Co. The unusual value of the catalogues issued by that house was recognized widely for some time before bookmen who were not conversant with the New York trade gossip became aware of Livingston's part in them. The extent to which his notes on rare volumes and peculiar editions has been copied by other booksellers and by the editors of catalogues is the convincing tribute to the thoroughness with which he exhausted each subject that he undertook to examine.

A number of his trade catalogues developed into regular bibliographies. It was thoroughly characteristic of his attitude toward his work that when he described any set of books for sale, he pointed out the titles which were not included with the same care that he gave to describing the choicest treasures in the offering.

Livingston's name first appeared on a title-page on the first volume of *American Book Prices Current*, which was published in 1895. The work of compiling the material for this volume was done entirely by him. He was assisted in the work for the succeeding volumes by Miss Ida Stewart, and by Miss C. E. Dyett, who gradually took almost entire charge of the routine compilation and the preparation of copy for the printer.

The mass of information contained in the first ten volumes of this series was sifted together, rearranged in alphabetical order, and combined with the important part of the English publication with the same title, in the four volumes of *Auction Prices of Books*, published in 1905.

From 1898 to 1901 he was a regular contributor to *The Bookman.* Most of his articles appeared under the separate headings, "The Book Hunter" and "The Book Mart." He also wrote two series on *The First Books of Some American Authors* and *The First Books of Some English Authors.* A few of these were reprinted in separate form. Stevenson's *An Object of Pity or the Man Haggard* was prepared for publication in this magazine, but a change in the editorial policy led to the decision not to use it, after it was in type, and so it was issued independently in a limited edition.

He was an active member of the group that tried to establish *The Bibliographer* as the American organ for those interested in bookish technicalities. During 1902 and 1903 he prepared for it facsimile reprints of two important early American tracts and of the first edition of Milton's *Comus.* Each of these was reissued in separate form. He also edited facsimiles of a rare German edition of the *Vespucius Voyages* and of the first edition of Bacon's *Essaies.* He planned to republish a number of other books of this sort, in connection with his work at Harvard. The first of these was in type before he died and is the last number in the list of his publications.

In 1905 he began to contribute regularly to the *New York Evening Post* and *The Nation,* under the heading "News for Bibliophiles." A few articles of the same character were written for "The Bibliographer" column of the *Boston Evening Transcript.* The *Nation* articles

on "The Robert Hoe Library," "Beverly Chew and His Books," and "The Harry Elkins Widener Stevenson Collection" were reprinted in pamphlet form.

The trade catalogues of sets of Kipling and Tennyson proved so helpful to collectors that he was induced to prepare similar descriptions of the first editions of the writings of Pope, Mark Twain, Meredith, and Swinburne. These were privately printed for the owners of sets of the works by these authors, which Livingston had been largely instrumental in enlarging. These led naturally to his assuming the task of completing *The Chamberlain Bibliographies* of Longfellow and Lowell, which were based on the researches and notes of Jacob Chester Chamberlain of New York City, and printed by Mrs. Chamberlain as a memorial of his absorbing interest in American authors.

Livingston's appreciation of the point of view of scholars as well as book collectors had a chance for expression in the *Bibliography of Charles and Mary Lamb*, printed in 1903 for A. J. Spoor of Chicago. This volume also demonstrated his ability to treat the driest details of bibliography in such a way as to bring out their importance to the history of literature, and his skill in making a readable presentation of such minutiae. These characteristics, the marks of genuine scholarship, developed rapidly during the ensuing decade. Self-educated, and always a student, he wrote carefully, as to expression as well as facts, and his style as he came to write more easily reflected the accuracy

of his instincts, lightened by the buoyancy of his nature.

The altogether satisfactory appearance of Livingston's last and most important publication gladdened the final month of his life. This volume grew out of a plan to write a description of a single volume belonging to one of his best friends. Under the incentive of a request from the publication committee of the Grolier Club of New York, it was expanded into an exhaustive study of *Franklin's Passy Press*. The instinct for the meaning of the half-hidden evidence of the physical make-up of a pamphlet worked just as surely when applied to the interpretation of written documents. His ingrained habit of refusing to form an opinion or to state his conclusions as long as the evidence seemed incomplete maintained his interest in researches long after all his associates had decided that there was nothing left to be discovered. He would not begin to write until he knew what he wanted to say. The consequence was that when he wrote he expressed himself confidently and readably. The volume on Franklin and the printing press at Passy will long stand as the entirely adequate example of what a bibliographical investigation ought to produce.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE SEPARATE PUBLICATIONS OF LUTHER S. LIVINGSTON[1]

[This is a reprint of Mr. Livingston's own *A Bibliographical Record*,[2] *1895–1913*, privately printed by him in January, 1914. The titles have been numbered at his suggestion, and eight additional titles which were noted in his own copy have been expanded, to agree with the other entries, by Mrs. Livingston.]

1893

1. Chrysanthemums. | Their History, Classification, Culture, | Propagation, etc. | With a Priced List of the Best Varieties in Commerce, | and some Preliminary Remarks. | Pitcher & Manda, | Short Hills, N.J., and | Hextable, Kent, England. | [1893]

16mo. Pp. 40. Printed paper cover.

1895

2. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston | and Philadelphia, From September | 1st, 1894, to September 1st, 1895, | with the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston | Vol. I | New York | Dodd, Mead & Company |1895.

8vo. Pp. xii, 460. Buckram.
400 copies printed.

The arrangement in this volume was chronologically by sales, as in the English *Book-Prices Current*.

1896

3. American | Book-Prices Current. | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, Phila- | delphia, and Cincinnati, from September 1, | 1895,

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[1] Contributions to periodicals, unless separately reprinted, are not included in the following list. Such contributions include many articles, aggregating several hundred columns, printed in the *Nation*, the *New York Evening Post*, and the *Bookman*, besides a few articles printed in the *Boston Transcript*.

[2] *A Bibliographical Record* (1893–1914): A List of Books and Pamphlets, More or Less Bibliographical, Written, Compiled, Edited, or Containing a Preface or Other Contribution, by Luther S. Livingston.

to September 1, 1896, with the | Prices Realized. | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston. | New York: | Dodd, Mead and Company. | 1896.

8vo. Pp. xiii, 504. Buckram.
600 copies printed.

In this and succeeding volumes the arrangement is alphabetical.

1897

4. American | Book-Prices Current. | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs Sold | at Auction in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, | Chicago, and Cincinnati, from September 1, | 1896, to September 1, 1897, with | the Prices Realized. | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston. | Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, | Sole European Agents, | 39 Great Russell Street, London, W. C. | New York: | Dodd, Mead and Company. | 1897.

8vo. Pp. xiii, 551. Buckram.
600 copies printed.

1898

5. The Bookman | Literary Year-Book | 1898 | Edited by | James Macarthur | Illustrated | New York | Dodd, Mead & Company | 1898

12mo. Pp. iv, 263. Boards.

Section V "Book Production in the United States," pp. 147–157, only, by L. S. L.

To the monthly issues of *The Bookman*, L. S. L. contributed the department headed "The Book Hunter" and "The Book Mart," as well as various other articles and auction notes.

6. Descriptions of a Few Books | from | Charles Lamb's Library | and of some | Presentation copies and first editions of | his rarer books | With Collations and Notes | New York | Dodd, Mead and Company | 149–151 Fifth Avenue

Small 4to. Pp. 22. Printed paper cover.

Only a few copies were circulated as the more valuable books described were sold from proof-sheets.

7. American | Book-Prices Current. | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1897, | to September 1, 1898, with the | Prices Realized. | Compiled from the Auction-

eers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston. | New York: | Dodd, Mead and Company. | 1898.

8vo. Pp. xiii, 516. Buckram.
500 copies printed.

8. Mrs. Gamp | with the Strolling Players | an | unfinished | Sketch | By | Charles Dickens | New York | Privately Printed | MDCCCXCIX

8vo. Pp. x, 21; with a portrait and two plates printed separately.
The "Note," pp. v–x, by L. S. L.

85 copies printed.

"Printed for Mr. Lowell M. Palmer | from the original Manu- | script now in his | possession |"

1899

9. Rudyard Kipling's | First Book | Twenty copies separately printed from the | types of The Bookman. | 1899

16mo. Pp. 32. Printed paper cover.

The Bookman pages were divided so that one page of the magazine makes four pages of this pamphlet.

10. Rifle-Clubs | By | Alfred Tennyson | Written in 1859 | Now for the First Time Printed | [ornament] | New-York | 1899

4to. Pp. 19. 4 facsimiles. Parchment boards.

The "Note," pp. vii–ix, only, by L. S. L.

17 copies printed at the Marion Press. A single extra impression of the "Note" was preserved.

11. American | Book-Prices Current. | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1898, | to September 1, 1899, with the | Prices Realized. | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston. | New York: | Dodd, Mead and Company. | 1899.

8vo. Pp. xiii, 566. Buckram.
500 copies printed.

1900

12. An Object of Pity | or | The Man Haggard | By | Robert Louis Stevenson | and five of his friends | [rule] | New York | Dodd, Mead, & Company | 1900

12mo. Pp. 68. Boards, paper label.
The "Preface," pp. 5–7, and some of the foot-notes, only, by L. S. L.
110 copies printed.

Prepared for publication in *The Bookman*, but upon a change of editors, it was discarded. This book was printed from the standing type.

13. American | Book-Prices Current. | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1899, | to September 1, 1900, with the | Prices Realized. | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston. | New York: | Dodd, Mead and Company. | 1900.

8vo. Pp. xix, 588. Buckram.
500 copies printed.

1901

14. A Bibliographical Puzzle | The 1770 Editions of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

8vo. Pp. 5. No title-page, above being the heading of page 1. Stitched, no cover.

About 20 copies were printed from the types of *The Bookman*, with headlines cut out and pages renumbered.

The author avails himself of this opportunity to say that he no longer considers the small 12mo editions of "The Deserted Village" of any first edition value.

15. Bibliography | of the First Editions in | Book Form of the Works of | Alfred, Lord Tennyson | The Description of | a Set brought together by | Dodd, Mead & Company | With Notes referring to items | not included in the Set | New York | Dodd, Mead & Company | MCMI

8vo. Pp. x, 97. Photogravure frontispiece portrait and facsimile of manuscript verse. Boards, paper label.

56 copies printed on large paper, as described. 250 copies were printed on small paper, without the two extra illustrations, and bound in printed paper covers. Printed at the Gilliss Press.

16. The Works | of | Rudyard Kipling | The Description of a Set | of the First Editions of | His Books, in the Library | of a New York Collector | With Facsimiles | [ornament] | New York | Dodd, Mead & Company | 1901.

8vo. Pp. viii, 91, [1]. With etched portrait, signed proof, by Thomas Johnson and 31 facsimilies. Boards, paper label.

77 copies printed of which 12 were on Japan paper. Printed at the Gilliss Press.

This remarkable set of Kipling's works is now in the library of Tracy Dows, Esq.

17. Catalogue of | A Collection of the Books of | Robert Louis Stevenson | In the Library of | George M. Williamson | Grand View

on Hudson | [ornament] | The Marion Press | Jamaica Queensborough New-York | 1901

Large 8vo. Pp. [95]. Errata slip. Etched frontispiece, in two states. Cloth.

The account of "Penny Whistles," p. [41], only, by L. S. L. 150 copies printed, 25 of which were on Japan paper.

18. American | Book-Prices Current. | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1900, | to September 1, 1901, with the | Prices Realized. | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston. | New York: | Dodd, Mead and Company. | 1901.

8vo. Pp. xxii, 626. Buckram.

625 copies printed, of which 25 were on large paper, in quarto.

1902

19. The | First Four Voyages | of Americus | Vespucius | A Reprint in Exact Facsimile of the German Edition | Printed at Strassburg, by John Grüniger, | in 1509 | [ornament] | New York | Dodd, Mead & Company | 1902

8vo. Pp. [vi], facsimile, 32 leaves. Boards, paper label.

The "Prefatory Note," pp. [v, vi], only, by L. S. L. 50 copies printed.

20. Poems | by | Charlotte, Emily, and Anne | Brontë | Now for the first time printed | New York | Dodd, Mead and Company | 1902

12mo. Pp. x, 214. Facsimile frontispiece. Boards, cloth back, paper label. The "Prefatory Note," pp. v, vi, only, by L. S. L.

110 copies printed, of which 30 were on Japan paper. Printed at the University Press.

21. Some Notes on Three of Lamb's Juveniles. | by Luther S. Livingston.

8vo. Pp. [16]. Facsimile frontispiece. No title-page, above being at top of page [1]. Blank paper covers. About 30 copies printed.

Printed from the types of the *Bibliographer* but with page-numbers removed, and with an additional half-tone illustration. Printed at the Gilliss Press.

During 1902 and 1903 L. S. L. contributed the section of "Auction Notes" and a number of other articles to *The Bibliographer*.

22. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1901, | to September 1, 1902, with the | Prices Realized. | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston. | New York: | Dodd, Mead and Company. | 1902.

8vo. Pp. xvii, 662. Buckram.

960 copies printed, of which 30 were on large paper, in quarto.

Only two volumes of the series, this and the preceding, were issued on arge paper. Vols. II to VIII, 1896 to 1902, were printed at the University Press.

1903

23. A Bibliography | of the First Editions in Book Form | of the Writings of | Charles and Mary | Lamb | Published prior to Charles | Lamb's Death in 1834 | by | Luther S. Livingston | [ornament] | New York | Printed for J. A. Spoor at | The De Vinne Press | 1903

8vo. Pp. xv, 209. With 6 photogravure portraits and 47 facsimiles. Boards, paper label.

100 copies printed, of which 10 were on Japan paper and 90 on Van Gelder. Of the Van Gelder copies 40 had the portraits in two states. Printed at the De Vinne Press.

24. Supplement | to the | Bibliography | of the First Editions in | Book Form of the Works | of | Alfred, Lord Tennyson | [ornament] | New York | Dodd, Mead & Company

8vo. Pp. 16. Printed paper cover.

Some copies are without the two lines of imprint, and without cover. These were intended to be inserted in the large paper copies of the Bibliography.

This "Supplement" was never circulated, the set of Tennyson's Works being sold. It is now in the Morgan Library.

25. A Brief and True Report of | the New Found Land | of | Virginia | By | Thomas Hariot | Reproduced in Facsimile from the First | Edition of 1588 | With an Introductory Note by | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Dodd, Mead & Company | 1903

Small 4to. Pp. xiii, facsimile, 24 leaves. Cloth. The "Introductory Note," pp. v–xiii, only, by L. S. L.

520 copies printed, of which 20 were on Japan paper. Printed at the University Press.

26. A Briefe and True Relation of | the Discouerie of the North | Part of | Virginia | By John Brereton | Reproduced in

Facsimile from the First | Edition of 1602 | With an Introductory Note by | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Dodd, Mead & Company | 1903

Small 4to. Pp. vii, facsimile, pp. [1]–24. Cloth.
The "Introductory Notes," pp. v–vii, only, by L. S. L.
520 copies printed, of which 20 were on Japan paper. Printed at the University Press.

27. Comus | "A Maske Presented at Ludlow | Castle, 1634" | By John Milton | Reproduced in Facsimile from the First | Edition of 1637 | With an Introductory Note by | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Dodd, Mead & Company | 1903

Small 4to. Pp. vii, facsimile, 20 leaves. Cloth.
The "Introductory Note," pp. v-vii, only, by L. S. L.
520 copies printed, of which 20 were on Japan paper. Printed at the University Press.

28. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1902, | to September 1, 1903, with the | Prices Realized. | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston. | New York: Dodd, Mead and Company | 1903.

8vo. Pp. xviii, 761. Buckram.
860 copies printed.

1904

29. Bacons | Essaies | Being a facsimile | Reprint | of the | First Edition | [ornament] | New York | Printed for Dodd, Mead & Comp'y | Publishers & Booksellers, | 372 Fifth Avenue, corner 35th Street | 1904

18mo. Pp. vi, facsimile, 50 leaves. Brown leather, with label.
"Introduction," pp. [v], vi, only, by L. S. L.
1,000 copies printed, of which 60 were on Japan paper. Printed at the University Press.

30. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1903, | to September 1, 1904, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston | New York: | Dodd, Mead and Company | 1904.

8vo. Pp. xvi, 723. Buckram.
780 copies printed.

1905

31. Auction Prices | of Books | A Representative Record Arranged in Alphabetical | Order from the Commencement of the English | Book-Prices Current in 1886 and the American | Book-Prices Current in 1894 to 1904, and | including some thousands of | important auction quota- | tions of earlier date | Edited | by | Luther S. Livingston | In Four Volumes | Vol. I | New York | Dodd, Mead & Company | 1905

4 vols., royal 8vo. Vol. I, pp. xi, 579; Vol. II, pp. [v], 580; Vol. III, pp. [v], 579; Vol. IV, pp. [v], 530. Buckram.
750 copies printed.

32. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia from, September 1, 1904, | to September 1, 1905, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston | New York: | Dodd, Mead & Company | 1905

8vo. Pp. xviii, 635. Buckram.
678 copies printed.
This and all succeeding volumes were issued without Index.

NOTE.—Beginning in December, 1905, L. S. L. was a regular contributor until the autumn of 1914 to the *New York Evening Post* and *The Nation.* Most of the articles under the heading "The Bibliophile" and "Notes for Bibliophiles" were by him, and he also supplied occasional notes and book reviews.

1906

33. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1905 | to September 1, 1906, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Dodd, Mead and Company | 1906

8vo. Pp. xix, 774. Buckram.
693 copies printed.

1907

34. The Four Folios of | Shakespeare's Plays | An account of the Four Collected | Editions together with a | Census of the Known | Perfect Copies of | The First | Folio | A Description of

an Exceptionally | Desirable Set now offered for sale | by | Dodd, Mead & Company | New York

8vo. Pp. 32. Printed paper covers.

NOTE.—The first contribution by L. S. L. to "The Bibliographer" column in the *Boston Evening Transcript* was printed on February 6, 1907. He wrote occasional articles for this column until 1914.

35. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1906 | to September 1, 1907, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Dodd, Mead and Company | 1907

8vo. Pp. xvii, 699. Buckram.
670 copies printed.

36. A Bibliography of the Writings | of William Butler Yeats | By Allan Wade | The Shakespeare Head Press, | Stratford-on-Avon | MCMVIII

8vo. Pp. 96. Boards, cloth back.
Part IV, American edition, actually by L. S. Livingston.

1908

37. The Chamberlain Bibliographies | A Bibliography | of the First Editions in book form | of the writings of | Henry Wadsworth | Longfellow | Compiled largely from | the collection formed by the late | Jacob Chester Chamberlain | with assistance from his Notes | and Memoranda by | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Privately Printed | 1908

8vo. Pp. [2], xiv, 131, [1]. Photogravure frontispiece. Boards.
550 copies printed, of which 50 were on Van Gelder paper. Printed at the De Vinne Press.

38. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1907 | to September 1, 1908, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Dodd, Mead and Company | 1908

8vo. Pp. xvii, 677. Buckram.
675 copies printed.

1909

39. The Rowfant Autographs | Frederick Locker's | Great Album | Containing his choicest specimens | of the very rarest Autographs, | among them many of the world's | most famous names. | Now offered for sale as a Collection by | Dodd, Mead & Company | Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street | New York

8vo. Pp. 39. Printed paper covers.

40. Alexander Pope | Notes towards a Bibliography of Early | Editions of His Writings | A | Catalogue | of Marshall C. Lefferts's Great Collection of First | and Later Editions of the Works of | Alexander Pope | With the | Autograph Manuscript of | An Essay on Man | [ornament] | Offered For Sale by | Dodd, Mead & Company | New York

8vo. Pp. 50. With 10 facsimiles of title-pages of different editions of "The Dunciad." Boards, cloth back, paper label.

50 copies were made of this edition, with facsimile title-pages and bound in boards. About 300 copies were issued in printed paper covers and without the illustrations.

41. The | Veracious History | of | Dionysius Diddler | The Original Drawings by | William Makepeace Thackeray | With Explanatory Text, | in his Autograph | 1909

4to. Pp. vii.

Three copies only were printed, one being bound up with the drawings and manuscript, which belong to Mr. J. A. Spoor of Chicago. Printed at the De Vinne Press.

42. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1908, | to September, 1, 1909, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Dodd, Mead and Company | 1909

8vo. Pp. xv, 938. Buckram.

625 copies printed.

1910

43. The Works of | Father Hennepin | A Catalogue of the collection | brought together by Peter A. | Porter of Niagara Falls, N.Y. | New York | Dodd & Livingston | 1910

8vo. Pp. 13. Stitched, without cover.

40 copies printed.

This collection of the various editions of Hennepin's Works, perhaps the most complete ever brought together, is now in a private library in Buffalo, N.Y.

44. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1909, | to September 1, 1910, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | By | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Dodd and Livingston | 1910

8vo. Pp. xv, 891. Buckram.
550 copies printed.

1911

45. The Works | of | Mark Twain | (Samuel Langhorne Clemens) | The Description of a Set of | First Editions of | His Books | [facsimile] | New York | Dodd and Livingston

8vo. Pp. [3]–63. Printed paper cover.
75 copies printed.
This is a description of Mr. Merle Johnson's set of "Mark Twain's" Works, with some additions. The set was sold from proof-sheets of the catalogue and in consequence a few copies only were printed and these, mainly, given to the purchaser.

46. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1910, | to September 1, 1911, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | Under the editorial direction | of | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Dodd and Livingston | 1911

8vo. Pp. xix, 893. Buckram.
530 copies printed.

1912

47. First Editions of | George Meredith | Being the Description of a Col- | lected Set of his Books, some | with Autographic Annotations, | and including Manuscript | Agreements with his Publishers | and the | Original Autograph Manuscript | of | "The Tragic Comedians" | [ornament] | Offered for Sale by | Dodd & Livingston | New York

8vo. Pp. 37. Boards, cloth back, paper label.
Only 75 copies were put up in boards. About 300 other copies were issued in printed paper cover.

48. The Robert Hoe Library. [1912.]

16mo. Pp. 8. No title-page, the above at top of page [1]. Stitched.
50 copies printed.
This is an article contributed to *The Nation*, afterwards made up into a booklet, printed from their types.

49. Beverly Chew and his Books. [1912.]

16mo. Pp. 8. No title-page, the above at top of page [1]. Stitched.

50 copies printed.

This is an article contributed to *The Nation* afterwards made up into a booklet, printed from their types.

50. Verses | By | R. L. S. | Privately Printed | 1912

12mo. Pp. [iv], 11. Printed paper cover. The "Note" on p. [iv], only by L. S. L.

100 copies printed at the De Vinne Press.

The poems included in this pamphlet are those which were printed in the very scarce little volume *Penny Whistles*, in 1883, but which were discarded by their author when publishing *A Child's Garden of Verses* in 1885.

51. Four | American | Historical Manuscripts | I. Journal of a visit to the Mohawk Country. | 1634–1635. | II. Five important Documents relating to Staten | Island. 1648–1659. | III. A Plan for improving the Treasury of Vir- | ginia. About 1618. | IV. Orderly Book kept on Braddock's Expedi-| tion, and in Northern New York. 1755–1757. | [ornament] | Offered for sale by | Dodd & Livingston | Fourth Ave. and Thirtieth St. | New York City

8vo. Pp. 13. Stitched, without cover.

100 copies printed.

52. William Howard Taft. [1912].

Folio sheet, printed on one side only.

A short sketch of the life of (then) President Taft, printed to accompany an autograph letter and bound up in a volume containing a complete series of the autographs of the Presidents of the United States in the library of Zenas Crane, Esq., of Dalton, Mass.

53. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1911, | to September 1, 1912, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | Under the editorial direction | of | Luther S. Livingston | New York| Dodd and Livingston | 1912

8vo. Pp. xviii, 967. Buckram.

540 copies printed.

1913

54. Catalogue | of a Collection | of | American Plays | 1756–1885 | [device] | Offered for Sale by | Dodd & Livingston | New York

8vo. Pp. 53; p. 53 being printed on inside of back cover. Printed paper cover.

The Introduction, headed "American Plays," pp. [3]–9, only, by L. S. L. The Catalogue was compiled by Miss Henrietta C. Bartlett.

55. Letters | from | Algernon Charles Swinburne | to | Frederick Locker | November, 1871 | Twenty copies only printed | 1913

12mo. Pp. 16. Printed paper cover. The "Preface," pp. [5, 6], only. by L. S. L.

56. First Editions of | Algernon Charles Swinburne | The Bibliographical Description | of a Collected Set of the First Editions of the Writings of the | Last of the Great Victorian Poets | With the Manuscript of | "A Midsummer Holiday" | [ornament] | Offered for Sale by | Dodd & Livingston | New York

8vo. Pp. 59. Boards, cloth back, paper label.

Only 75 copies were put up in boards. About 300 other copies were issued in printed paper cover.

57. Woodrow Wilson. [1913.]

Folio sheet, printed on one side only.

Printed for the same purpose as the short sketch of the life of Ex-President Taft, and now bound in the same volume.

58. The Chamberlain Bibliographies | A Bibliography | of the First Editions in book form | of the Writings of | James Russell | Lowell | Compiled largely from | the collection formed by the late | Jacob Chester Chamberlain | with assistance from his Notes | and Memoranda by | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Privately Printed | 1914

8vo. Pp. xvii, 136, [1]. Photogravure frontispiece. Boards.

550 copies printed, of which 50 were on Van Gelder paper. Printed at the De Vinne Press, in December, 1913.

59. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts, and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia, from September 1, 1912, | to September 1, 1913, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | Under the editorial direction | of | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Dodd and Livingston | 1913

8vo. Pp. xviii, 880. Buckram.

550 copies printed.

60. A Bibliographical | Record | 1895–1913

16mo. Pp. 22, [1]. Printed paper cover.

50 copies printed at the University Press. Only a few copies were circulated.

61. Library | of the late | Major William H. Lambert | of Philadelphia | Part II | Thackerayana | To be sold | February

25, 26, and 27, 1914 | . . . . Metropolitan Art Association | Madison Avenue at Fortieth Street | New York

Large 8vo. Pp. 187. Printed paper cover.
The Preface, headed "The Thackeray Collection of Major William Harrison Lambert," pp. [iii]–vi, only, by L. S. L.

62. The Harry Elkins Widener | Stevenson Collection. [1914]

16mo. Pp. 10. No title-page, the above at top of page 1. Stitched.
50 copies printed.
This is an article contributed to *The Nation*, afterwards made up into a booklet, printed from their types.

63. A | Sentimental | Library | Comprising Books formerly owned | by famous Writers, presentation | copies, manuscripts, and drawings | Collected and described | by | Harry B. Smith | with Fifty-six Illustrations | Privately Printed | 1914 |

Large 8vo. Pp. xxvi, 332, [1]. Colored frontispiece. Cloth.
"An Appreciation," pp. xvii–xxvi by L. S. L.

64. Franklin | and his Press at Passy | an account of | the Books, Pamphlets, and Leaflets printed | there, including the long-lost | 'Bagatelles' | by | Luther S. Livingston | [ornament] | New York | the Grolier Club | 1914

8vo. Pp. xiv, 216, [1]. Colored Frontispiece. Boards.
300 copies printed on Van Gelder paper, and 3 copies on Alton Mill Paper.
Printed by Bruce Rogers.

65. American | Book-Prices Current | A | Record of Books, Manuscripts and Autographs | Sold at Auction in New York, Boston, and | Philadelphia from September 1, 1913, | to September 1, 1914, with | the Prices Realized | Compiled from the Auctioneers' Catalogues | Under the editorial direction | of | Luther S. Livingston | New York | Robert H. Dodd | 1914

8vo. Pp. xix, 838. Buckram.
575 copies printed.

1914

66. Captain John Smith's Circular | or Prospectus of his Generall Historie | of Virginia, New-England, and | the Summer Isles | Reproduced from the only known copy | in the collection of the Society | of Antiquaries, London | with Notes | Cambridge | Privately printed | 1914.

Folio, pp. [viii], 4 pp. facsimile. Printed paper cover.
60 copies printed.
Notes, pp. [v–vii] by L. S. L.

REVIEW

The John Carter Brown Library: A History. By George Parker Winship, Providence, 1914.

This account of one of the most valuable and famous collections of Americana in existence is an attractive and welcome addition to the meager literature relating to individual American libraries. These institutions have, to be sure, issued a vast number of bulletins, catalogues, finding-lists, reports, etc., describing their contents and illustrating their sociological activities, but it would be impossible to assert that in general the style and subject-matter of these publications justify their being called "literature" in the higher sense of that greatly abused word. But here, within the narrow limits of a hundred pages, Mr. Winship has set forth with real literary power and charm of style the salient facts in the history of the great collection of sources of which he has been for so many years the erudite and devoted librarian. The story of the Library, from the initial impulses of its founders to the condition and ideals which distinguish it today, is gracefully unfolded through a series of brief chapters under the headings: The Family, The Collector, The Catalogue, The Transition, The Donor, The Building, The Institution, The Publications, The Work of the Library.

The opening paragraph is such an admirable condensation of the History that it deserves quotation in full:

> The John Carter Brown Library has a history that goes back as far as that of the University to which it now belongs and to which it has been linked for a hundred and fifty years by the family that gave its name to both. Starting as a family library, it has grown into an institution for historical research, widely known among scholars as an unequalled collection of Americana. The handful of pamphlets taken home from the country store passed from mother to son and grandson. They grew in number with the widening interests of two prosperous merchants and public-spirited men of affairs. The next generation bought rare books. John Carter Brown, turning his hobby toward the subjects

that he most enjoyed reading about, became a collector of old books on America. His library came to be famous for its treasures and for the generosity with which he allowed scholars to use it. After his son's death, it passed in 1904 into the keeping of Brown University. There it is a lasting memorial to the collector and a permanent endowment for American scholarship.

From the many interesting details in which the History abounds, it is here possible to select only a few which have particular bibliographical or bibliophilous attraction for members of the Bibliographical Society. A pleasing picture is given of John Carter Brown in the full tide of acquisition and in the varying moods of enthusiasm, doubt, and anxiety so well known to all collectors great and small. Reference is made, of course, to the friendly but keen competition between Mr. Brown and his friend Mr. James Lenox which Henry Stevens described so vivaciously in his entertaining *Recollections of Mr. James Lenox*, published in 1886. An incident which arouses a responsive thrill in every true bibliophile took place on August 25, 1873,

when John Carter Brown decided upon the extravagance of sending a message by the telegraphic cable to order the "Dutch Vespuccius." He was taking the waters at Saratoga, where the advance sheets of the catalogue of Muller of Amsterdam reached him after a fortnight's delay. The tract was described without a price, but after some thought he decided to try for it and at once wrote to a New York friend asking him to send the message. The dozen words cost $26, but they won the book, which is still the only recorded copy, by arriving two hours ahead of a letter from Mr. Lenox, who had counted upon the advantage which New York enjoys over Providence in matters involving a foreign mail.

The library invoices of the years 1846 and 1847 include one from Stevens which lists three editions of the "Columbus Letter" printed at Rome and Paris in 1493, and the total price for the three was £38! Other notable items were a Vespuccius *Mundus Novus*, priced at £4 10*s*., and five editions of the letters in which Cortes reported to the Spanish monarch his exploits in Mexico, the most expensive of which was priced at £9 9*s*. But, for the comfort of those who read of such occurrences with mingled feelings

of despair and envy, Mr. Winship adds that "the list of the books which John Carter Brown lost because his bids were just under the successful ones, or which he declined because the booksellers' prices seemed to him high, is a long one."

The scope of the Library is indicated in the final statement of its aim, viz.: "The aim of the John Carter Brown Library is to answer every question asked of it concerning anything printed before 1801, which in any way relates to America. Only as it approaches to this ideal can it justify its permanent independent existence. Within this field, the Library means to be preëminent." Through the examination and checking of special bibliographies tests are constantly being made in order to discover the strength or weakness of the collection. "As with all statistics, the figures drawn from published bibliographies are deceptive when turned into positive statements and used for comparison with one another. The necessary explanations are more apt to confuse than to illuminate. In spite of these difficulties, an attempt has been made to take a preliminary survey of the Library's position. The result will gain in value whenever other libraries are able to supply their figures for comparison." Mr. Winship considers Charles Evans' *Chronological Dictionary of all Books, Pamphlets, and Periodical Publications Printed in the United States of America from 1639 to 1820* as the most satisfactory of all bibliographical works from the point of view of the John Carter Brown Library. Its seven published volumes contain 22,297 titles dated before 1790, and of these the John Carter Brown collection possesses over 21 per cent. Harrisse, in his *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima* (1866) and the *Additions* (1872), lists 460 titles printed between 1493 and 1550; of these, 187 are in the John Carter Brown Library.[1] Of 1,891 recorded titles printed in South America prior to the end of the

[1] Following Mr. Winship's suggestion that the figures of other libraries would be useful for comparison, it may be of interest to give a few with reference to the Edward E. Ayer Collection of Americana, a collection brought together chiefly within the last thirty years, and recently presented by Mr. Ayer to The Newberry Library, Chicago. The scope and aim of the Ayer Collection

eighteenth century, the Library has 231, or over 12 per cent. "In addition to these it has a score of titles not known to Sr. Medina when he published his *Imprenta de Lima* in 1904." Taking Sabin's *Dictionary of Books Relating to America* as a basis for checking certain sections of the Library, some interesting results were obtained. The section on Ptolemy's Geography in Sabin's work was prepared by Mr. Wilberforce Eames, and records 40 titles with 8 additional issues mentioned in the notes. Of these the Library possesses 45.[2] Of the 69 entries under Bartolomé de las Casas, 56 are in the Library.[3] Of the 37 distinct issues of Hennepin's publications recorded by Mr. V. H. Paltsits, the Library has all but three, and of the 51 volumes by Lahontan as listed by the same authority, the John Carter Brown Collection numbers 33.[4] Mr. Winship does not give exact figures for the set of the Jesuit *Relations* in the Library, but it is generally understood to take high rank as regards degree of completeness.[5] The plans of the Library for ascertaining its *desiderata* have been well thought out and it has entered upon a systematic examination and checking of the principal published bibliographies which deal with any portion or portions of its chosen field.

The Library has been extremely fortunate in its founders and friends. After the death of John Carter Brown, his talented wife

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are, however, different from those of the John Carter Brown, Mr. Ayer's primary purpose being to gather the original printed sources relating to the Indians of North America and to the results of their contact with the white man. The two collections, therefore, parallel each other only in a limited way and any close comparison would be neither proper nor feasible. Of the titles given in the two parts of Harrisse's work, the Ayer Collection contains 126.

[2] The Ayer Collection contains 46 of the items listed by Eames. It also has a Cologne edition of 1540, and one printed at Venice, 1564 (in Latin). In addition, it includes seven manuscripts of Ptolemy's work, the earliest being a Greek one dating from the thirteenth century (*ca.* 1260–1270).

[3] The Ayer Collection has 53.

[4] The figures for the Ayer Collection are: Hennepin 22, and Lahontan 27.

[5] The set in the Ayer Collection lacks the *Relations* for the years 1656 1660, and 1667.

assumed the responsibility for maintaining the collection and broadened its range through the inclusion of some of the great single rarities such as the Gutenberg Bible. She "brought up her children to regard it as the most precious of their possessions, and the one having the first claim upon them to maintain its prestige and its preëminence." The sons, John Nicholas Brown and Harold Brown, were unceasing in their devotion to its interests throughout their lives. John Russell Bartlett, the trusted friend and counsellor of John Carter Brown, was largely concerned in planning the printed Catalogue of the Library which for many years was an indispensable reference work on early Americana. General Rush C. Hawkins was a helpful advisor to Mrs. Brown and her sons in selecting the Incunabula which were added in later years.

Upon the recommendation of Justin Winsor, Mr. Winship was appointed librarian on May 1, 1895. A scholar trained in history at Harvard, he has presided over a scholar's library with distinction and high bibliothecal competency. For twenty years he has exemplified that rare phenomenon in our generation—the librarian who is also a productive man of learning in special fields of study. His contributions to American history, bibliography, and the history of early printing are of permanent value and have added to the prestige of the institution to which he has been attached. Through his wise and catholic administration of the treasures entrusted to his care, the Library is more widely known among historical scholars, and the manner in which he has aided those who have resorted to it has been faithful to the spirit and example of John Carter Brown. This History of the Library is a fitting service with which to end his long association with it. The record of his labors at Providence warrants his fellow members of the Bibliographical Society in looking forward to further fine and inspiring things from him in his new position as Librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Collection at Harvard University.

W. N. C. Carlton.

NOTES

The Publication Committee has made arrangements for several interesting contributions to be printed in the *Papers* during 1915 and 1916, among them an account, with bibliography, of the Club of Odd Volumes in Boston, by Mr. E. P. Merritt; an illustrated paper, "Concerning Book Plates," by Mr. Th. W. Koch; and an article on the old Harvard Library Catalogue, by Mr. T. F. Currier. Efforts will be made to induce members of other book clubs to follow Mr. Merritt's example and contribute accounts, with bibliographies, of their respective clubs.

The Committee intends to lay emphasis on American bibliography and American printing, and negotiations are on foot for series of articles on early American printing.

Co-operation of bibliographers and authors in North and South America would be appreciated.

The material for a List of incunabula in American libraries which was collected by Mr. John Thomson, Librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, has been turned over to the Society and placed under the charge of the Publication Committee.

The material which consists of records of 9,000 incunabula, owned by 150 libraries and private collectors, is kept at the Newberry Library. The Library will undertake to answer, as circumstances will permit, questions relating to this material that students elsewhere may desire to ask, but naturally cannot undertake to compile long lists from the material, nor to conduct special investigations in it for the benefit of persons at a distance. Arrangements for such compilations or investigations may be made with Index Office, inc., 110 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The first volume, now completed, of the quarterly *Nordisk Tidskrift för bok- och biblioteksväsen* contains a great number of interesting articles relating to the history of printing and libraries and to bibliography in the Scandinavian countries and North Germany, with which during the Middle Ages and later these countries kept in close touch. The first printers in Denmark and Sweden came from Germany and their types occur in books printed on both sides of the Baltic. The editor, Dr. Isak Collijn, contributes articles on the lost Breviarium Nidrosiense, printed in Hólar on Iceland, 1534, on the library of "Collegium Societatis Jesu in Suetia," etc., and the well-known geographer and chief of the Royal Library in Stockholm, one on some old German maps in that library. Some rare Swedish-American imprints in the University Library of Helsingfors are described by R. Dahlberg. The typography of the new periodical is excellent and fits the authoritative matter contained in it. Most of the articles composing the double number 2 and 3, and part of number 4 are reprinted from the stately volume issued in honor of the former university librarian of Upsala, Claes Annerstedt, celebrating his seventy-fifth birthday anniversary: *Bibliografiska undersökningar tillägnade Claes Annerstedt på hans sjuttiofemårsdag den 7 juni 1914.* The dedication which is addressed "To Claes Annerstedt, the celebrated scholar, the historian of Upsala University, the eminent librarian, the patriot tried in public and private affairs" is signed by 127 friends and admirers, librarians, and university professors.

It will be fitting to mention in this connection the completion, only a couple of months before the birthday celebration, of Annerstedt's life-work, *Upsala universitets historia* of which he issued the first volume as a young docent, on the occasion of the four hundredth anniversary of the founding of the university and the second thirty years later after he had retired as chief of the university's most important and valuable institution. The work is now completed in five volumes of text and five of accompanying documents. It carries the history down to the year 1792.

A very readable bibliography has been compiled by Mr. Arthur E. Bostwick, as a memorial of his predecessor as librarian of St. Louis Public Library, Frederick Morgan Crunden. It begins with a number of tributes to Crunden's memory, after which follows "An annotated list of Mr. Crunden's addresses and papers," with a reduced facsimile of the first item: "Function of a Public Library and Its Value to a Community: Paper Read before the Round Table at St. Louis Club, November 8, 1884." Each item is accompanied by a descriptive note with occasional quotations. The book is published by the St. Louis Public Library.

ERRATA

IN "BIBLIOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF FRENCH-CANADIAN LITERATURE," BY JAMES GEDDES, JR.

(pp. 1–42 in this volume)

page	12,	line	18,	for	Pontrincourt	read	Poutrincourt
"	14,	"	13,	"	Lafitan	"	Lafitau
"	18,	"	19,	"	Capinau	"	Papineau
"	23,	"	3,	"	Hugueste	"	Auguste
"	24,	"	8,	"	Gispé	"	Gaspé
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"	26,	"	19,	"	*on*	"	*ou*
"	26,	"	20,	"	J. Dellermet	"	J. D. Mermet
"	27,	"	3,	"	Bibeau	"	Bibaud
"	27,	"	18,	"	Eustâche	"	Eustache
"	29,	"	12,	"	Français	"	français
"	31,	"	10,	"	Being Chiefly	"	being chiefly
"	33,	"	11,	"	Vamachiche	"	Yamachiche
"	34,	"	26,	"	Canadienne	"	canadienne
"	35,	"	17,	"	Magnau	"	Magnan
"	36,	"	16,	"	Choninard	"	Chouinard
"	36,	"	17,	"	Gironard	"	Girouard
"	37,	"	24,	"	Pomphule	"	Pamphile
"	38,	"	3,	"	Myraud	"	Myrand
"	39,	"	8,	"	Caonette	"	Caouette
"	41,	"	2,	"	Centfleurs	"	Cent fleurs
"	41,	"	4,	"	Puygalon	"	Puyjalon
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